



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-021
Thursday
31 January 1991

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11th Annual SADCC Opens in Windhoek 31 Jan

To Help Small-Scale Industries

*MB2901115091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1102 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 29 SAPA—The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference [SADCC] plans to establish a programme for the development of small-scale industries, in recognition of their significant role in most of the 10-member states' economies, Zimbabwe's national news agency ZIANA reports.

According to a report written for the 11th SADCC annual consultative conference, which begins in Windhoek on Thursday [31 Jan], recommendations from a workshop for small-scale industries held in Arusha, Tanzania, in February last year will be used to help draw up the programme.

The report also says the SADCC secretariat is compiling a trade directory for the region containing information on export/import businesses, manufacturers, transporters, clearing and forwarding agents and other matters intended to acquaint business people in the region with the potential for intra-SADCC trade opportunities.

The directory is expected to be ready for circulation by the middle of this year, says the report.

The secretariat has also completed a study on tendering and contracting procedures for projects aimed at improving the participation of SADCC firms in the supply and work contracts in the region.

So far, regional firms have not been very involved in the execution of works and supplies associated with government procurement and donor-assisted projects, the report says.

"This has led to a situation where execution of projects has had few, if any, long-term effects on the strengthening and expansion of productive capacity and technology transfer, which are necessary for achieving self-sustaining development," says the report.

ANC's Mandela Arrives

*MB3001202891 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] deputy leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, arrived in Windhoek today to attend the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] annual consultative conference which opens in the Namibian capital tomorrow.

Moments after his arrival, Mr. Mandela held closed door meetings with SADCC ministers, and was expected to update them on the current progress of peace initiatives in South Africa. The SADCC Council of Ministers announced at the beginning of its meeting in Windhoek this week that the ANC and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], the main liberation movements fighting white

rule in South Africa, had been accorded full participatory involvement in SADCC activities. They previously enjoyed observer status at meetings.

Mr. Mandela, who has added spotlight to the annual consultative conference, is scheduled to address the conference tomorrow on behalf of the liberation movements in South Africa.

Self-Reliance Urged

*MB3001174291 Maseru Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, which is meeting in the Namibian capital, has strongly urged member states to become self-reliant.

The executive secretary of SADCC, Dr. Simba Makoni, told newsmen that only a small amount needed for the organization's program of action had been generated by member states.

He said the Council of Ministers had also approved the feasibility study for the building of a bridge across the Zambezi River.

5-Year Program Adopted

*MB3001204091 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1910 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] and Nordic ministers yesterday adopted a second five-year program of cooperation, and reviewed progress of the first one which has just elapsed.

A communique issued at the end of their meeting in Windhoek, Namibia, notes that the thrust of the Nordic-SADCC cooperation under the new framework is similar to the initial one, promoting regional cooperation through investment, production and trade, science and technology, and training, as well as increased cultural cooperation.

The communique also said a joint working group has been assigned to examine proposals which would ensure efficient implementation of the new framework. It noted that the meeting expressed satisfaction over the achievements scored so far, particularly the [word indistinct] fund expected to begin operating in Lusaka, Zambia, soon. The fund is [words indistinct] to provide foreign exchange support to joint ventures and other projects between SADCC and Nordic partners.

On the regional economic and political situation, the communique said representatives of the African National Congress addressed the joint meeting on behalf of liberation movements, pleading for the continued imposition of sanctions against the South African regime.

The executive secretary of SADCC, Dr. Simba Makoni, called on the international community to work closely

with SADCC to ensure that the necessary conditions to guarantee irreversible changes toward dismantling apartheid were maintained.

Mandela Addresses Conference

*MB310111891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela has urged SA [South African] President F.W. de Klerk to respond positively to demands for the removal of obstacles to negotiations when he opens Parliament in Cape Town on Friday [1 February].

Addressing the 10th annual consultative conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in Windhoek on Thursday [31 January], Mr. Mandela said the reality persisted that South Africa continued to be ruled by a white minority regime. "Apartheid South Africa is still apartheid South Africa," he said.

Political trials continued while the numbers of those detained without trial were increased and the majority of political prisoners had not been released.

The process of indemnifying South Africans in exile on a significant scale had yet to begin, while the repeal of repressive legislation still had to be addressed, he added.

"The struggle to remove these obstacles therefore continues."

The ANC had advanced specific proposals concerning the process of negotiation, including the convening of an all-party congress, the election of a constituent assembly and the installation of an interim government.

"Tomorrow Mr. de Klerk will address the apartheid tricameral Parliament," Mr. Mandela said. "We would like to take this opportunity to urge him to respond positively to these constructive demands so that, as soon as the obstacles to negotiations have been removed, our people would carry out the urgent task of deciding a political order which would ensure that our country is transformed into a peaceful and stable non-racial democracy."

Mr. Mandela on Thursday said the ANC was convinced of the inevitability of the liberation movement's victory over the apartheid system and was determined to ensure its speedy demise.

"The masses of our people are impatient for change—they should not allow the situation in which their freedom is delayed by government, whose timetable for change, might fail to recognise the intolerable injustice of one more day of the apartheid system."

Mr. Mandela said the threat of violence remained in South Africa by those who were opposed to change.

"We must continue to exert pressure on the government to ensure that it discharges its responsibilities to protect the people from this violence."

The ANC would take all the necessary measures to end violent conflict, he said.

Tuesday's Durban meeting between the ANC and Inkatha was part of the ANC's effort to address violence and "we are confident that our own activities in this area would be crowned with success," he added.

More on Mandela Address

*MB3101115091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says the ANC will hold an important meeting with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] within the next few days.

Addressing the Southern African Development Coordination Committee Conference [as heard] in Windhoek, Mr. Mandela said the ANC was taking all necessary steps to end the violent conflict of the past. He said the meeting with the PAC was a sequel to the successful talks held with Inkatha two days ago. Mr. Mandela said it was crucial for antiapartheid movements to be united in their struggle for liberation.

This would keep the peace process on course and ensure that change took place more rapidly than it had in the past year.

Namibian President Speaks

*MB3101123491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—Negotiations will begin soon on the integration of the South African-owned Walvis Bay port into Namibia, Namibian [President] Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek on Thursday.

"Without the integration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands our independence remains incomplete," he said at the opening of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference's [SADCC] annual consultative conference.

Namibia, as the newest, 10th member of the regional cooperation body, is hosting the conference for the first time.

On South Africa, Mr. Nujoma said Namibia welcomed settlement negotiations but noted that the apartheid system still remained in place [Sentence as received].

"We fully endorse the spirit of both the Groote Schuur and the Pretoria Minutes and anxiously await that at the opening of Parliament this week President F.W. de Klerk will rise to the occasion and remove the remaining institutionalised pillars of apartheid," he said.

UK Minister Speaks

MB3101145991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1141 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—British Minister for Overseas Development Administration Lynda Chalker on Thursday [31 January] welcomed the meeting between the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha in Durban on Tuesday.

She was speaking on behalf of the cooperating partners at the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] in Windhoek.

"Its outcome shows a new determination to work together peacefully for a new South Africa," Mrs. Chalker said.

The changes in South Africa, she said, presented new challenges and opportunities for the SADCC and its 10 member states.

"The challenge to SADCC is to provide a framework for an open and liberal regional economy which will draw a newly democratic South Africa into productive cooperation with it," she said.

SADCC had a vital role to play in the region and the cooperating partners (international bodies that fund development programmes) "are ready and willing to help."

"There is no thought of abandoning southern Africa in the face of new problems and pressures elsewhere," Mrs. Chalker said. "This is where the action is."

Mozambique Appointed Coordinator

MB3101130491 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Mozambique has been appointed coordinator of the SADCC's [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] information and culture sector. Before taking over the post, Mozambique will convene a meeting of the SADCC's ministers of information and culture. The meeting will discuss regional cooperation in the fields of information and culture, as well as approve a working program, and a number of projects, under the assistance of the Nordic countries. This was decided at a SADCC meeting in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. [passage omitted]

Tripartite Consultation Session Held in Lome

Senegal's Diouf Arrives

AB2901161891 Lome Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, arrived in Lome this afternoon at the invitation of the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic,

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, as part of their periodic consultations. [passage omitted]

Nigeria's Babangida Arrives

AB2901194191 Lome Domestic Service
in French 1230 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Excerpts] General Ibrahim Babangida, the Nigerian head of state, arrived in Lome around 0800 GMT this morning to attend the tripartite consultation meeting with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who arrived in our capital yesterday afternoon, and our head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. At the arrival of Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf, General Ibrahim Babangida was met this morning on arrival at the Tokoin International Airport by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the president of the Republic, who was flanked by political, administrative, military, diplomatic, religious, and traditional personalities, as well as a colorful and very enthusiastic crowd. [passage omitted]

After greeting the richly-dressed traditional chiefs, Presidents Ibrahim Babangida and Gnassingbe Eyadema entered the VIP lounge, where they held a first round of talks. After the discussions in the VIP lounge, the presidential motorcade moved to the 2 February Hotel, where the Nigerian head of state is to stay during his visit to Togo. [passage omitted]

Our illustrious guests will leave Lome this afternoon.

Joint Communiqué Issued

AB3001161491 Lome Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 29 Jan 91

["Joint communiqué" issued on working session held by Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal, Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, and Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo in Lome on 29 January; read by Togolese Foreign Minister Yaovi Adodo—recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of their brother and friend, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the Republic, His Excellency General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, and His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, paid a friendly working visit to the Republic of Togo on 28 and 29 January 1991.

During this visit, the three heads of state broadly examined matters of common interest relating to developments in the West African subregion, on the African continent, and in the rest of the world. The talks—which were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, brotherhood, trust, and mutual understanding—enabled the three heads of state to note with satisfaction a similarity of views on all issues. Presidents Babangida, Diouf, and Eyadema expressed delight at the excellent relations

among their three countries. In this regard, they stressed the cordial links maintained by their nationals in their respective countries.

On regional cooperation, the three heads of state—after analyzing the countless difficulties which beleaguer the subregion—reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen further subregional cooperation in line with the aspirations of their peoples.

On the Liberian crisis, the three presidents noted with delight the signing of a cease-fire agreement by the warring factions. They expressed concern over the deadlock reached by the current negotiations on the disarming of the factions concerned. They, consequently, made an urgent appeal to all the parties to the conflict in order that every effort may be made to ensure the speedy implementation of the decisions of the extraordinary summit held in Bamako on 27-28 November 1990. The three heads of state exhorted member states to contribute to the peacekeeping operations in Liberia. They also renewed their appeal to the international community to respond urgently to the humanitarian needs of Liberians.

Regarding the Senegal-Mauritania conflict, the three heads of state noted with satisfaction the progress made by the two countries in a bid to find a solution to all the controversial issues and establish lasting peace between the two countries. They urged them to step up their efforts to attain this end under the auspices of the OAU mediation committee.

Noting the nonimplementation of the nonaggression and mutual defense assistance protocols—signed respectively in April 1978 in Lagos and in May 1981 in Freetown—the three heads of state requested that urgent measures be taken to reverse this situation by setting up, within the shortest possible time, the organs provided for under the said protocols, particularly the defense commission, the defense council, and the defense affairs secretariat. They called on all the member states of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] to explore cooperation opportunities among themselves and demonstrate political will for the effective implementation of the nonaggression and mutual defense assistance protocols in order to guarantee in the subregion the peace and security required for development and a climate of trust among their states.

Presidents Babangida, Diouf, and Eyadema also expressed their concern about the functioning problems of ECOWAS arising basically from the nonpayment of contributions. They pointed out that the Community cannot meet all the challenges facing it unless it commands sufficient resources. They stressed that the measures adopted by the 16th Conference of [ECOWAS] Heads of State and Government in May 1990 in Banjul to ensure the payment of outstanding contributions should be implemented.

Turning to the world economic environment, the three heads of state called for greater cooperation among raw

material producer countries to put an end to the increasing deterioration in the terms of trade. Calling to mind the prospect of a single Europe in 1992, the three heads of state stressed the urgent need for ECOWAS to step up the pace of the subregion's economic integration process.

On the African scene, Presidents Babangida, Diouf, and Eyadema noted the positive trend in South Africa and appealed to the South African Government to accelerate the process of dismantling apartheid in that country. They favorably received the meeting between Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi to find solutions to the various problems between their two organizations to put up a common front to bring about a nonracial and democratic regime in South Africa. The three heads of state, nonetheless, appealed to the international community to maintain all the relevant sanctions on the South African Government until the reforms dismantling apartheid become irreversible. On Western Sahara, the three presidents hoped that the OAU and UN mediation would lead to a just and lasting solution through organizing a referendum on the self-determination of the Saharan people in accordance with the timetable drawn up for the purpose.

On current world issues, the three presidents reiterated the total support for all the UN resolutions on the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq. They expressed their deep concern with regard to the continuation of the war causing the loss of human lives and threatening the stability of countries both inside and outside that region.

Concerning the Middle East, the three presidents appealed to the international community to increase its effort to secure a just and lasting solution of the Palestinian question, particularly through the convening of an international conference. The three heads of state expressed their approval for efforts made with a view to attaining sustained economic growth and development while protecting the environment and maintaining the ecological balance. They also reiterated their support for all international conventions on the protection and promotion of human rights. Presidents Diouf and Eyadema expressed their profound gratitude to their brother and friend, President Babangida for his government's decision to make oil available at a concessionary price to member states of the subregion. They highly recommended the community spirit of their brother who has always demonstrated great selflessness in defending the interests of our community.

At the end of their visit to Togo, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, and His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, expressed to their brother and friend, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT, president of the Republic, and to the Government and people of Togo their heartfelt thanks for the warm and brotherly reception accorded them and their delegations.

During their talks, the three heads of state were supported by:

For the Nigerian delegation—Major General Ike Nwachukwu, minister of foreign affairs; Ambassador (Ola Ajeikola), deputy director general at the African Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Professor (Jidewo Osutoku), special adviser of the minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Mr. Essan, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Togo; Dr. (Olubola Ashehu), minister counsellor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. (Jigana), a foreign service attache; Mr. (T.O. Uzogbo), second secretary at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Togo.

For the Senegalese delegation—Mr. Seydina Oumar Sy, minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Cheikh Amidou Kane, minister delegate at the Department of African Economic Integration; Mr. Papa Gueye N'diaye, Senegal's ambassador to Togo; Mr. (Bruno Diakta), ambassador and head of protocol at the Office of the President; Mr. (Paul Badji), diplomatic adviser at the Office of the President; Mr. Gabriel Sarr, adviser at the Office of the President; Mr. Oumar N'diaye, director of the Legal and Consular Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Cherif Boubakar Diouf, first counsellor.

For the Togolese delegation—Mr. Barry Moussa Barque, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister of planning and mines; Mr. Gbenyon Amegboh, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister delegate at the Office of the President; Mr. Koffi Edoh, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister of technical and vocational training; Mr. Bitoktipou Yagninim, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister of justice; Mr. Tchaa-Kozah Tchali, member of the RPT Political Bureau and minister of education and scientific research; General Yao Mawulikplimi Ameyi, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of interior and security; Mr. Koudjolou Dogoh, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of rural development; Mr. Aissal Agbetrach, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of health; Mr. Komla Alipui, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of finance and economy; Mr. Yaovi Adodo, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mrs. Ahlonkoba Edna [name as heard], minister of social welfare and women's affairs; Mr. Agbeyome Kodjo, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of youth, sports, and culture; Mr. Komlavi Klousseh, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport; Mr. Dahuku Pere, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of civil service and labor; Mr. Souleymane Gado, member of the RPT Central Committee and minister of equipment, and posts and telecommunications; Mr. (Dramane Dalmani), member of the RPT Central Committee and director of state protocol.

Done at Lome this 29 January 1991 in two original copies in French and English copies, both copies being of equal authenticity.

[Signed]: For the Federal Republic of Nigeria—His Excellency General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces;

For the Republic of Senegal—His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal;

For the Republic of Togo—His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic.

Thank you!

OAU Welcomes Mandela-Buthelezi 'Breakthrough'

EA3101113491 Addis Ababa in English to
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] The organization of African Unity, OAU, today warmly welcomed the breakthrough in the talks between Mr. Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], and chief Buthelezi, leader of Inkatha. The OAU said in a statement that for almost a year, the people of Africa and well-wishers beyond the continent have watched with grave concern and profound sadness the senseless carnage and mayhem that had plagued and continues to plague the oppressed people of South Africa at a time when they should have demonstrated a greater sense of unity in their struggle against injustice and racial domination.

The statement went on to say that the OAU has a fervent hope and expectation that yesterday's meeting in Durban between ANC and Inkatha will constitute a watershed in the relentless search for peace and unity among the oppressed people of South Africa. OAU urged the two parties and all the democratic and anti-apartheid forces in South Africa to redouble their efforts to end the vicious cycle to violence and to forge a united front for the final assault against apartheid.

***Indian Ocean Tourism Figures Published**

91AF0401A Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in French 23 Nov 90 p 3

[Text] Representatives of tourism from Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros, and Reunion participated last week in a seminar at the Reef Hotel with the theme "Training for a Career in Tourism."

The seminar, supported by the EEC and ACCT [Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency], was attended by a sizable number of Seychellois. Djibouti also was represented.

SEYCHELLES NATION took the opportunity to conduct a small survey of the Mauritians, Malagasy, Comorans, and Reunionese to bring into focus the tourism sector in these islands.

Comoros

The Archipelago of Comoros Received 13,000 Tourists in 1989

South Africans were the most numerous, accounting for 40 percent, followed by French and Italians.

Hotel capacity is 364 rooms including one luxury hotel with 180 rooms.

Comoros has one travel agency, with seven agents and 20 guides, in the country. Tourism is suffering from a lack of qualified personnel.

Comoros wants to exploit its exotic resources. The archipelago is also known by the name "Spice Islands."

The whole archipelago deserves to be explored: citadels, mosques, tombs, chiraziens [translation unknown], waterfalls, lakes, original customs, where Islam, astrology and pagan cults exist side by side.

Reunion

The French department of Reunion received 180,000 tourists last year.

French tourists were the most numerous, accounting for 70 percent, followed by Italians and South Africans.

The spectacular island has a hotel capacity of 1,700 rooms in its major hotels and 1,000 in small establishments.

The volcanic island is a chain of mountains culminating in Piton des Neiges, 3,069 meters high.

The three cirques (valleys of sorts) were caused by the collapse of the ancient massif when the island took its present form.

The volcano Piton de la Fournaise, still active, dominates the southeastern part of the island near the ocean.

Reunion expects to host 250,000 tourists between now and 1995.

Mauritius

Mauritius received 265,000 tourists last year. French and Reunionese made up the majority, followed by South Africans.

Projections for this year are 285,000 tourists; the figure could reach 325,000 by 1992.

Mauritius offers several unique sites: Chamarel and its earths of seven colors, Casela Bird Park with its collection of 2,000 rare birds from various corners of the world, and forests with deer and wild boars alongside cane fields.

August is the month to visit Mauritius if you want to eat venison. Tourists also go to Mauritius for big game fishing. The island is one of the rare places in the world where one can catch large fish: wahoo, marlin, and barracuda. Mauritius also offers cultural attractions. Tamils walk on fire and Hindus make pilgrimages to Grand Bassin.

Madagascar

Madagascar, an island that is nearly a continent, received only 38,000 tourists in 1989.

French were the most numerous, followed by Germans. However, the number of South Africans is rising rapidly also.

Madagascar has over 3,000 hotel rooms, a third in luxury hotels, the best-known being the Madagascar Hilton, in Antananarivo, the capital, which celebrated 20 years in October. The 15-story Hilton has 165 deluxe rooms and a casino.

Three luxury 4- and 5-star hotels—The Pullman and the Palm Azur (Fransis) [as published] and the Beach Comber (Mauritian) will be open in two years.

Madagascar boasts unique flora and fauna. Seventy percent of lemurs live in its forests.

Madagascar has 30 natural reserves and two national parks. Nosy Be, an island to the north with beautiful beaches, and Ste. Marie, a pirate refuge in days gone by, are assets the Malagasies are trying to develop.

Ethiopia

Government Denies Terrorists Stole Passports

AB3101095891 Paris AFP in English 0313 GMT
31 Jan 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 30 (AFP)—The Ethiopian Government Wednesday complained that holders of its passport were facing difficulties as a result of unsubstantiated press reports that Ethiopian passports had been stolen by Middle East terrorist groups. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said that although the government had issued assurances that no Ethiopian passport had been lost, "disturbing reports continued to persist that holders of legal Ethiopian travel documents in various parts of the world were facing difficulties."

News of the allegedly stolen passports was reported in the LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper, quoting an advisory issued to airlines by the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration that 140 Ethiopian passports had been stolen and were believed to be in the possession of Middle East terrorist organizations. The Ethiopian Government promptly checked its records of passports printed by it and issued to bona fide citizens at Addis Ababa as well as at Ethiopian embassies worldwide and ascertained that everything was in order, the spokesman said.

He expressed grave concern that such assurances not been [as received] taken seriously by all concerned and that unnecessary problems were being encountered by legal Ethiopian passport holders.

Somalia

Interim President Meets Elders, Senior Rebels

EA3001200791 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Congratulatory messages continue to be received by the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY [SONNA] on the occasion of the appointment of the interim president and prime minister, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Mr. Umar Arteh Ghalib. These congratulatory messages, from various regions, wish the president and prime minister success in tackling the problems inherited from the Siad Barre regime with the help of God.

Reporting today from the Presidency, Radio Mogadishu and SONNA newsmen said that members of the rebel groups—some of them carrying weapons—members of the reconciliation committee, clerics, the elders who signed the manifesto, intellectuals, and elders of Mogadishu and its neighboring regions have come pouring in. These people came to the president to congratulate him and express their satisfaction with the victories achieved. They said that they were ready to work with the Somali

masses and pledged to give moral and material support to the cause. They prayed to God to facilitate the onerous work ahead.

We are also continuing to receive reports from the regions and districts saying that huge numbers of people have gathered in the streets, celebrating the Somali people's victory. A SONNA reporter covering the rally at the Shabeellaha Dhexe Region said that a huge number of cheerful people yesterday gathered to celebrate the victories attained by the United Somali Congress [USC] movement.

Speaking on behalf of the people, elders and clerics have sent congratulatory messages to Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the Somali interim president. They expressed their readiness to participate in nation building. The interim president of the Somali Republic, who was sworn in yesterday, today began his work, holding talks with Somali elders and senior members of the rebel groups.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed was born in 1938 in the Adale District of Shabeellaha Dhexe. He was born into a nomadic family which greatly respected the Islamic religion. He received his formal and Islamic education in the Shibis District and completed primary and secondary education. Afterward, in 1960, he went to Egypt to study medicine. He worked with the Ministry of Health until 1968, when he participated in the country's elections. Mr. Ali Mahdi was elected to the country's parliament. He was among the civilian officials detained by the military regime. In 1977 he started his own business, becoming a successful businessman. He was a member of the Manifesto elders and the USC. Ali Mahdi is married with six children and two wives.

Estimates Over 5,000 Dead

AB3001202891 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT
30 Jan 91

[By Michel Sailhan]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 30 (AFP)—From the gold-trimmed Louis XV cabinets lying shattered in the courtyard of the presidential palace to the barest tin-roofed shanties flattened by shells, Mogadishu is in ruins. Somalia's new Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, named late Monday, has taken charge of a capital devastated by four weeks of bitter fighting that ended when rebels ousted former President Mohamed Siad Barre on Sunday.

"We must make a brand new start," Mr. Ali Mahdi told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE during a interview Tuesday evening at his home in central Mogadishu, lit by candles and guarded by shaggy-haired guerrillas brandishing rifles. Gunfire echoes continuously through Mogadishu. But the jubilant fighters of the United Somali Congress (USC) are merely expressing their joy at having forced Major-General Siad Barre to flee his palace in a tank.

"It's a great celebration. They're happy to have a new president," one of Mr. Ali Mahdi's aides said. But among the movement's leaders, the euphoria has evaporated, leaving dismay at the extent of the destruction in Mogadishu. Rotting corpses litter Haka Makarama Avenue in the city centre. Some have been ground into pulp by trucks that rumble constantly through the capital, laden with fighters.

Many of the bodies lie face down in the dirt, their hands bound behind their backs. No one knows whether they were government soldiers, known as Faqash, rebel guerrillas or civilians. Burned-out tanks block the main streets, the remnants of last weekend's fighting. Looters have ransacked every building that looked like it might offer anything of value, and most of the shops.

The iron gates of foreign embassies—those of Italy, France, Egypt and Iraq—lie open, and files are strewn around the ground near the doors. "We owe foreign governments an apology for the looting," said Mr. Ali Mahdi, a wealthy 52-year-old businessman put in power by the USC's executive committee and a national reconciliation committee which was set up before Maj.-Gen. Siad Barre was toppled.

After a month of fighting and looting, only mounds of garbage and rubble are left in the streets. But even they are not exempt from the careful scrutiny of those residents who have not fled the city, who sift through them for anything of value. Taps have run dry in the hotels that have not been wrecked by shells. Severed power and telephone lines hang uselessly from their poles. The administrative buildings at Villa Somalia, the presidential compound, have been systematically ransacked. A photocopier lies on the pavement alongside shell casings, bundles of diplomas and decorations, reminiscent of the display in a junk shop window. On Sinai Road, three women cover their noses with their veils as they pass a heap of putrefying bodies. Two men push a wheelbarrow laden with a refrigerator. The new president estimates that the death toll in Mogadishu is "probably more than 5,000."

"We'll have to rebuild," says Mr. Ali Mahdi, who is running the country with the chairman of the USC's executive committee, Hussein Haj Bood. "We need help from foreign countries," the president adds. The executive committee has decided to retain as prime minister Omar Arteh Ghalib, appointed by Maj.-Gen. Siad Barre just before he was overthrown. Mr. Arteh Ghalib, a former opposition figure, is from northern Somalia and a member of the Issaq clan.

In the next few days he is to appoint an interim government that will be convene a conference to be attended by all the different movements in Somalia, armed or not, whose leaders are expected to arrive here shortly. As well as the USC, they include the other two major rebel groups, the Somali National Movement (SNM), which

controls much of the north, the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), from the south and Manifesto, which emerged last year as the main unarmed opposition movement.

[In London, the USC issued a statement Wednesday saying that the naming of Mr. Ali Mahdi had been over-hasty and "seems ... to be contrary" to the national interest, following a challenge from the SNM. The USC stated that it would adhere to a tripartite accord signed with the SNM and the SPM last October 2).

Prime Minister Names Police Commander, Mayor

EA3001212491 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1845 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] News flash: A statement from the office of the prime minister of Somalia says that an administrative post in Mogadishu and the commander of the police force have been named. The statement added that Mr. Abdullahi Ghal Sabriye was named as the mayor of Mogadishu, while Mr. Ahmed Jama Musa is the commander of the Somali police force. The statement from office of the prime minister further adds that those named to these posts should do their utmost to help return life in Mogadishu to normal and ensure at the same time that security and other social amenities are restored to the city. The statement from the office of the prime minister tonight once again emphasizes that the remnants of Siad's soldiers should surrender to the armed liberation movements. This should not be taken to mean that one armed rebel should surrender to another.

Reaction to USC Presidential Appointment Noted

Senior SNM Member Comments

AB3001192891 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 30 Jan 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The new order in Somalia is apparently not to the liking of all the opposition rebel movements. Yesterday, Ali Mahdi Mohamed became interim president 3 days after USC [United Somali Congress] rebels took control of Mogadishu following four weeks of street fighting in the city. President Siad Barre is apparently on the run but Omar Arteh, who was made prime minister by Siad Barre last week, keeps his job. The new administration is telling government soldiers to surrender to the local rebel movements, the SNM [Somali National Movement] in the north; the USC in central Somalia; and the Patriotic Movement in the south. But the SNM seems to be disgruntled about events in Mogadishu with its nose rather put out of joint. Robin White asked senior SNM member Ahmed Silyano what they were unhappy about:

[Begin recording] [Silyano] Well, after all, it is not a question of being unhappy. It is, first of all, a question of principle. Let me say right from the start, I know at least

seven of those people and they are very admirable people and we have a great deal of respect for them. And we can understand the situation in which Mogadishu is, but the principle is that there has been an agreement between the organizations, the liberation movements themselves, long before Siad Barre was gone, that organizations will liberate certain areas in which they have much support and that any future government—temporary or otherwise—would come only through consultation between the various liberation movements and that has not happened.

[White] But Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the new president has said that he is willing to talk to you about anything you want to talk about now. Are you going to talk to him, negotiate with him, or what will you do?

[Silyano] Well, a president is appointed by organizations or elected by the people of the country. So, SNM has not been consulted on that, how could they possibly accept it?

[White] So, are you refusing to recognize the new president, the prime minister?

[Silyano] Well, it is quite clear, there is no question of recognition of that. SNM is controlling part of the country, and so are the other liberation movements. We are very much in support of USC, for instance, to establish [words indistinct] to make peace and order, law and order, and to establish security in the Mogadishu area, or areas under their control, and that is a very, very admirable thing. That is exactly what we want to do in the areas which are under our control, but we obviously cannot accept a government that has been established by either Siad Barre or established by a single organization or individuals who have elected themselves.

[White] Many people outside Somalia will find it pretty hard to believe that now you have got rid of Siad Barre and already you are quarreling amongst yourselves.

[Silyano] No, no, no. This is not a quarrel. We will agree, I am quite sure. I am very optimistic that very soon, there is going to be an agreement. The only problem in the country was Siad Barre and his troops. But, there is no hurry to rush to appoint a president [words indistinct] when everything is still...[changes thought] some of these forces are still there while the leaders of the organizations have not met. That, I think, is the (?only) thing. But, we are not fighting among ourselves, far from it.

[White] So, you are not going to rush into Mogadishu and start fighting the USC and say: Get out of the way. We control much of the country, we are the strongest.

[Silyano] No, no, no. Out of the question. Out of the question. We will come together and definitely, we will choose an interim government or whatever, but simply something which we have all agreed upon. [end recording]

Rebel Groups Seek Resignation

EA3101125091 Nairobi THE STANDARD
in English 31 Jan 91 p 2

[By Bakr Ogle]

[Text] Consultations were reported to be underway in Mogadishu to prevail upon the newly named Somali interim president, Ali Mohamed Mahdi, to voluntarily step down pending the formation of a broad-based "acceptable government." The foreign affairs spokesman of the main rebel group, the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), Dr. Omar Maalim, read a statement to "THE STANDARD" over the telephone from Rome, which he said was jointly endorsed by the United Somali Congress (USC) and two other smaller groups, the Somali Democratic Alliance (SDA) and the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF).

The other rebel group, the Somali National Movement (SNM), have already indicated their dissatisfaction with the newly formed government under the wealthy businessman Mr. Mahdi, after the bloody ouster of President Mohamed Siad Barre last week. The Italy-based rebel groups who have since maintained a loose anti-Siad Barre alliance, regretted that fresh violence would begin unless Mr. Mahdi quit by the end of the week.

But they were optimistic that a meeting now in progress in the Somali capital between "some elders who have thrust power into the hands of Mr. Mahdi" and ground commander of the various rebel groups will succeed. The Mogadishu meeting, according to Dr. Maalim, was being attended by Colonel Ahmed Omar Jeish, the operational leader of the SPM forces, and General Hassan.

"It is not that there is any contention, but we are outrightly seeking his (Mr. Mahdi's) immediate vacation from the Presidency which some elders have thrust into his hands. The so-called interim government is not truly representative of the wishes of the Somali people," he added. The SPM spokesman told "The Standard" that all the rebel groups were bound by joint declarations they made and signed on August 2 last year in Rome.

Commentary on Need for Leadership

EA3001213491 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1124 GMT 30 Jan 91

["News Commentary": "The Responsibilities Awaiting the Somali Political Leadership"]

[Text] On 26 January [as heard] Somali conciliators, elders, and clerics (?met) and unanimously agreed that Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed be appointed as interim president of the Somali Republic, and that he in turn should nominate Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib as interim prime minister. These appointments are very important. Had they not been made, the country would have been left without a political leadership to fill the vacuum left by the dictator Mohamed Siad Barre and his henchmen. It was, therefore, important to find a political leadership

quickly to prepare a conference to be attended by Somali opposition groups, religious personalities, intellectuals, political experts, and the Somali general public. At the conference, it is expected that a deserving person will be elected to lead the country so that it can be cleansed of the dictator Siad's political legacy.

For 21 years, the so-called revolution has engaged in misrule, embezzlement of public funds, and human rights abuses. In the light of this, it is essential to rebuild the people's confidence and Islamic principles.

The new interim government and leadership should strive to establish good relations among the people. It is faced with the responsibility of reviving the Somali people's confidence in line with Islamic teachings and tradition. The Somali people were deprived of these essentials for 21 years by the Siad regime. The Somali people rejected Siad's regime and its falsehood, confronted it, and inflicted devastating blows on it. The other important issues the new political leadership will have to tackle are: to fight and eradicate the political system which thrived on the repression of people's views and dictatorial rule. President li Mahdi and Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib have made it clear that they will always be ready to consult with their people on important national issues, and will not take decisions alone.

A free press is very important for nation building, but during the past 21 years the press was at the mercy of members of the former regime. The suppression of the press brought backwardness to the country and its people. The speeches of the interim president and prime minister clearly show that during their rule the people will be consulted. This is in line with Islamic principles. For this reason, says the commentator, it is imperative to respect press freedom and free public expression. Letters to the press expressing opinions and press articles play an important role in exposing any mistakes committed in the country and can bring progress to the country. One could see the problems Siad's regime caused the press.

Listeners, it is a fact that the Somali people, wherever they might have been, were delighted and welcomed the victory. They expressed their happiness by holding big gatherings in the streets and fairgrounds. They also expressed their support for the new president and prime minister. The appointment of the president and prime minister was something important, much awaited. Had they not been appointed, there would have been confusion in the country, for without government, nationhood is meaningless. If there is no government, the international community will not recognize us. The Somali people today need leaders to guide them through these problems.

It is unfortunate and terrifying to hear that a few personalities who want power for themselves and who disguise themselves as fronts have rejected the appointment of the interim president and prime minister, even though they have already heard the speech of Ali Mahdi, the new

interim president, saying that the new government's policy, is first of all, to extricate the country from the problems brought by about the war, after which the new government would prepare a conference for all opposition groups, armed or unarmed rebels. This will pave the way for the election of a leader who will have the country's future at heart. The fact is that, at this moment, there is no need to argue over a choice of leader or the formation of a government.

SNM Radio Reports Siad Soldiers Surrendering

EA3101102091 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Berbera—Six hundred soldiers, consisting of officers and men who have been serving under the regime of the fallen dictator Siad Barre, surrendered to fighters the day before yesterday [28 January]. Meanwhile, other reports from Cadaadle [northwest Somalia] say that former Siad soldiers have also surrendered to Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters. In Hargeysa and Borama [northwest Somalia], former soldiers of the fallen dictator Siad have also surrendered to the SNM.

In light of the new developments in the country, we call on soldiers who are still holding on in their respective positions to surrender, to follow the example of their fellow soldiers who have surrendered, and save themselves from the agony they are going through.

Other reports reaching us from Burao say that remnants of the Siad soldiers who were still hiding in the town have been wiped out, while others have surrendered.

Mogadishu Airport 'Has Returned to Normal'

EA3101104691 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0443 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] A spokesman of the Mogadishu Aviation Department has said that the situation at Mogadishu Airport has returned to normal. He said there has been no problem at the airport for the country's planes over the past two days. He said that flight and landing activity is going smoothly. The spokesman further added that in the last two days planes from Kenya and Djibouti have landed at Mogadishu Airport. He said passenger and [words indistinct] workers are requested to report for work.

Mogadishu 'So Chaotic' MSF Team Withdrawn

AB3001211991 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Jan 30 (AFP)—Gunfire echoed through the devastated streets of the Somali capital Mogadishu on Wednesday, prompting medical workers to evacuate amid signs of disunity among rebels who ousted Mohamed Siad Barre. Since Maj.-Gen. Siad Barre fled in a tank minutes before rebels of the United Somali Congress (USC) stormed his presidential palace on

Sunday, the city has become infested with "uncontrolled kids and teenagers with guns", an official of the medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) said. "They're firing at anything and everything," he added.

MSF flew its six-member medical team, the only humanitarian workers left in Mogadishu, to neighboring Kenya on Wednesday [30 January]. The USC has so far failed to restore order, though it has promised to try to disarm the youths roaming the streets, MSF official Thierry Durand said. "The situation is so chaotic it's hard for them to bring things back to normal so fast. That's why we decided to pull out until things calm down." [passage omitted]

The new interim president, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, has pledged to hold multi-party elections, saying Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib would form a caretaker coalition government including members of all three major clan-based rebel groups, Somali radio reported. But exiled USC representatives said the president had been named too soon. In a statement issued in London, they called it a "hasty" move that was "unnatural and contrary to the overall national unity and interest of the Somali people." The statement was issued a day after representatives of the rebel Somali National Movement (SNM) said in London that the appointment violated an agreement between the three groups "to consult on matters of national unity." But the SNM said it would still discuss the country's future with the USC and the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) in line with a tripartite accord signed between the three groups in October last year.

The rebel groups may find it hard to forge a working partnership as age-old clan enmities run deep among Somalis, though they share the same language and most are Moslem. Many analysts have predicted a period of turmoil that could result in the disintegration of Somalia

into a patchwork of feudal-style fiefdoms controlled by different clans. The Issaq clan has rallied behind the SNM, which controls much of the north. The USC is mainly Hawiye and the Ogadeni clan forms the backbone of the SPM, which is strong in the south.

The USC's lighting appointment of a Hawiye president is likely to anger other clans. Mr. Arteh Ghalib was reportedly preparing to name a government including eight Hawiye ministers, five Issaqs and eight members of other clans. [passage omitted]

Radio on Siad Regime's Misdirection of Taxes

*EA3001104691 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 0439 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] In fact every clean-living citizen can understand the role of taxation. Taxes can be an economic resource and a developing country can benefit from them in the educational and general services. But the last dictatorial regime and its bandits used to call for taxes but misdirect them and use them in banks and unwanted things. The people used to ask themselves what had become of taxes collected from the country. But the bandit Afweyneh [nickname for Siad] and his clique, who became animals, used them to buy houses and land cruisers [last two words in English]. Taxes were collected from the people who were selling tomatoes and onions and were expected to develop social services such as health and water, but they were taken and the objectives of their payment were aborted. On the other hand, the aid extended to the Somali Democratic Republic, as it was called then, became a story, written and spoken about but its end was never asked. We prayed to God. It is joyful and lucky day that this victory has been achieved by Somali people and the asset grabbers have fled from the country. [passage omitted]

'Thousands' of ANC, Inkatha Supporters Clash*MB3101100091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0945 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] Durban Jan 31 SAPA—At least six people have been killed in a clash on the Natal south coast between thousands of people believed to be ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha supporters, police said.

SA [South African] police liaison officer Lt Nina Barkhuizen said it was not clear how many people had been injured in the fighting at Umgababa, but about a hundred houses had been damaged in the fighting.

Police and Army reinforcements were on the scene and the situation was reported to be calm and tense [as received].

The clash comes soon after African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi met with senior delegations for historic peace talks on Tuesday.

Umgababa has shown itself to be a volatile area in the past few months, with daily "unrest" deaths reported.

Inkatha Institute Information Manager Mr Senzo Mfayela said the information had been received Thursday morning and a car dispatched immediately to investigate.

He said he was reluctant to link the clash to Tuesday's talks, as there had not yet been time for news of the meeting to filter down to supporters on the ground.

Mr Mfayela doubted Inkatha had been involved in the clash, as they had no branch in the area.

Death Toll Rises to Eight*MB3101133091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1318 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[By Mervyn Orchard]

[Text] Durban Jan 31 SAPA—Eight bodies have now been found after the violence which raged throughout most of Wednesday night in Natal's Umgababa area, near Umkomaas.

This was confirmed Thursday afternoon in Durban by SA [South African] Police [SAP] liaison officer Lt. Bala Naidoo.

He said conditions were now back to normal, though the scene was tense. Fifty-six huts had been attacked during the night. He could not say how many people had been wounded.

Lt. Naidoo attributed the violence to "two factions"—but local residents were more specific, saying it had been an ANC [African National Congress]-Inkatha confrontation.

The trouble began at about 6pm on Wednesday when three men whose identities, both police and locals maintain, remain unknown, fired on about 40 people as they stepped from a train at Umgababa station.

The commuters fled and later reformed and began searching for the attackers.

Within two hours heavily armed groups were fighting, from Umgababa South to the Danganya area near the white village of Ilfracombe, on the outskirts on Umkomaas.

Police rushed to the area and with the help of SADF [South African Defense Force] personnel, they managed to separate the factions who, one eyewitness told SAPA, were "several hundred strong".

First reports were that five people had died, but subsequent body counts by police brought the total to eight.

Mandela Comments on Economic Issues 31 Jan*MB3101122491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1159 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—Any political settlement in South Africa would not survive unless the economy was turned around to generate jobs and wealth which would make a rapid and visible impact on black living standards, ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela said in Windhoek on Thursday.

The process of political change in South Africa was taking place in a continuing economic recession and a high level of inflation which had a dire impact on the most disadvantaged sections of the population.

"Mass poverty becomes ever more endemic. This is the engine which feeds growing social instability, crime and despair," Mr. Mandela said.

"The process of political transformation cannot inspire hope among the people unless something is done now to improve their quality of life."

Mr. Mandela suggested "this must entail a redirection of both public and private sector resources for the benefit of this section of our population."

Beyond the short term South Africa's economy would require incisive restructuring to ensure the growth of a modern manufacturing sector which should replace precious minerals, raw materials and agricultural products as the principal foreign exchange earners.

"At the same time the economy would have to grow in such a way that it creates jobs and meets the basic needs of a portion of the population whose involvement in the economy is today marginal."

It was also accepted in South Africa that the economy could not achieve satisfactory growth without significant inflows of foreign investment.

"South Africa cannot afford to be an exporter of capital," he said.

"The economic processes we have been talking about require that we move with speed to create [words indistinct] investors need to be reassured about the permanence of such peace and stability, as well as the prospect of a thriving economy.

"It is under such conditions that they will contribute to the attainment of the high levels of capital formation which South Africa needs."

Mr. Mandela emphasised the need to move with speed in the political transformation of South Africa.

Any tardiness would further destabilise the situation and make a settlement more difficult to achieve as well as complicate the process of pulling South Africa out of the structural crises that resulted from the apartheid system.

Mr. Mandela said that whatever happened in South Africa would obviously have an important effect on the other states of the southern African region.

"We are all united in the view that the new South Africa that will be born should serve as a factor for the good of all our peoples," he said.

Reportage on Plans for 1 Feb 'Mass Action'

COSATU Calls Strike

MB2801155991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SAPA—The Witwatersrand region of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has called for a regional stayaway on February 1 in support of its demands for an interim government and a constituent assembly.

The decision to hold the stayaway on the day parliament opens in Cape Town was taken at a regional Executive Committee in Germiston meeting on Sunday.

The vice-chairman, Mr Sam Shilowa, said at press conference on Monday the call was in support of the African National Congress [ANC] plans for a stayaway on the same day.

Mr Shilowa said he hoped other organisations would support the call for a stayaway. Further actions were being planned between February and the April 30 deadline set by the ANC for the government to remove all obstacles to negotiations.

He said COSATU supported the call for an interim government because it believed the "present regime cannot act as both player and referee".

Other demands were the unconditional release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles, the scrapping of all security legislation and end to violence.

A COSATU statement asked the police and the SADF [South African Defense Force] not to interfere with the organised marches, meetings and similar activities.

"We also call on our people to ensure maximum disciplined conduct," the statement said.

ANC: Parliament Faces Eviction

MB2901090591 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 28 Jan 91 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Parliament Must Quit or Be Evicted: ANC"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] says when parliament goes into session on February 1, it faces the option of bowing out with a minimum of conflict or being forcefully evicted.

In a lead article in the latest issue of its mouthpiece MAYIBUYE, due to be published this week, the ANC states that two parliaments would be going into session on Friday.

"In the streets of the major cities, the ANC is leading the people in marches to demand the implementation of measures that will bring about genuine negotiations.

"The tricameral parliament faces two alternatives: It could prepare the ground for peaceful transition by sincerely addressing the demands of the people. This would make this its bow out with the minimum of conflict.

"On the other hand it could dilly-dally and shilly-shally, trying to prolong its lifespan. This would not resolve the problems facing our country, and would only heighten the prospect of both the government and parliament being forcefully evicted in the long run," the article says.

If parliament addresses the basic demands of the people, there will definitely be progress in the process of peaceful transformation. However, if it chooses to bury its head in the sand, then the process will be further complicated.

"Parliament must take heed of the debates and resolutions in the streets, townships and villages.

"There is a backlog of unfulfilled promises that parliament must discuss and take a definite decision on. There are issues about the movement forward, such as the all-party congress, interim government and the constituent assembly which must be addressed," the article says.

The ANC says President F.W. de Klerk might "hide" behind the intended formal repeal of the Group Areas, Separate Amenities and the Land Acts as the major initiative of the government.

"To do so without addressing the questions of unequal distribution of land and its wealth, and the housing,

education and health crisis would be to scratch at the surface of the basic problem," it argues.

It says the government should codify all of the the agreements reached with the ANC, remove all the distortions that it has allegedly unilaterally introduced, codify the agreement about "repressive legislation" and "address in a sincere and constructive manner the problematic areas that have arisen."

"The whole approach of the Nationalist Party to negotiations must come under scrutiny. When all is said and done, the racist parliament must resolve to close an infamous chapter in the history of South Africa. It must dissolve," the ANC says.

ANC, PAC United on Strike

*MB2901115691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1120 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 29 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and African National Congress [ANC] in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region have joined forces to organise a stayaway and launch a mass action campaign on Friday [1 February] to demand a constituent assembly and oppose the opening of the "racist" parliament.

Friday has been named Constituent Assembly Day following consultations between the ANC and PAC national leadership. ANC regional executive member Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa told a joint ANC-PAC media briefing in Johannesburg on Tuesday [29 Jan].

The campaign had the support of the ANC-aligned Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [COSATU] and PAC-aligned National Congress of Trade Unions, and the Azanian People's Organisation supported the campaign in principle, he said.

Students would only be expected to participate in the campaign for one day, so as not to disrupt schooling. The major trade union federations had been asked to inform employers of the proposed stayaway so workers would not be victimized.

"It is the wish of both the national and regional leadership that the action be a disciplined one based on the principle of freedom of participation."

The national conferences of both the PAC and the ANC in December agreed on mass action to back demands for a constituent assembly. It was not an organisational demand, but a "people's demand," Mr Valli Moosa said.

Mass action would include marches in Pretoria, Soweto, Kagiso and Sebokeng, mass meetings or rallies in four east rand townships, and a signature campaign in Garankuwa. Homeland residents were expected to participate in the mass action.

—ANC regional executive member Dr A. B. Nkomo said this was the first time the two organisations had openly worked together since the formation of the all-in committee under Nelson Mandela on the eve of South Africa becoming a republic in 1961.

ANC Warns PAC on Colors

*MB2901125591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1209 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 29 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] welcomed Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] backing for its march to parliament on Friday [1 February], but the PAC did not have the automatic right to troop its colours at the event, ANC western cape spokesman Mr Trevor Manuel said on Tuesday [29 January].

PAC participation in the protest, coinciding with the opening of parliament, had to be negotiated with the African National Congress, Mr Manuel said at a press briefing in Athlone, Cape Town.

"In a situation where we have just started building a culture of political tolerance, (the PAC) do not have an automatic right to arrive at an event which we have so painstakingly convened and expect to troop their colours," said Mr Manuel. That privilege would have to be negotiated with the organisers of the march as the only means of avoiding chaos on Friday, he added.

The PAC indicated its wish to join the march at a rally in Gugulethu, Cape Town, on Sunday [27 January].

The march, backed by the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [COSATU] and SA [South African] Communist Party, centred on the call for a constituent assembly and would show the world that President F. W. de Klerk did not "have a mandate from the people", said Mr Manuel.

Extensive preparations included four specially laid on trains from Cape flats suburbs, up to 500 marshalls to sustain order and negotiations with the city council and police.

Employers, specifically the SA Consultative Business Movement, have been urged to allow workers to attend the demonstration without being victimised.

Mr John Ernstzen, general secretary of the SA Municipal Workers Union and an executive committee member of COSATU, said a stayaway had been mooted in the western Cape, but trade unions chose, instead, to join the march.

Individual regions within COSATU would, however, be left to decide how workers would support the ANC's declaration of February 1 as "Constituent Assembly Day".

Mr Manuel said marches would also be held in George, in the southern Cape, and Springbok, Namaqualand. Permission for street protests had been turned down in

the far northern Transvaal and towns like Welkom, in the northern [Orange] Free State.

Friday's march came as a sequel to the ANC's consultative conference in December last year, where 1991 was marked as the year of mass action.

"(We) further decided that our key demand is the transfer of power to the people and that a constituent assembly should be the vehicle for such transfer."

Mr Mandela was scheduled to address a rally from the city hall after the march.

ANC branches would pay for the four trains. Marshalls would be posted on the trains and at 20 stations to guard against harassment and ensure discipline, he said.

The police had been approached to make sure the ANC's application for magisterial permission would not be turned down.

The ANC would meet a Cape Town magistrate later on Tuesday and was confident that permission would be given, said Mr Manuel. The application for permission was based on "tactical considerations".

Mr Willie Hofmeyr, acting western Cape regional secretary of the United Democratic Front, said the march would start on the Grand Parade at 9.30am [0730 GMT].

The procession would then proceed to the Adderley Street gates of parliament via Darling, Lower Plain, Strand, Bree, and Wale streets. It would return to the Parade along Adderley and Darling streets. The rally on the Grand Parade was expected to end by 12.30pm [1030 GMT].

Inkatha Criticizes Planned Strike

*MB3001114491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1109 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in the Transvaal on Wednesday [30 January] condemned Friday's proposed mass action campaign and stayaway as provocative, and urged people to defy calls to participate.

"The IFP insists no official mandate was received by the people concerning this proposed mass action," Inkatha Transvaal leader Mr Themba Khoza told a Johannesburg press conference.

"It was a unilateral, undemocratic decision taken by the ANC [African National Congress] and imposed on the masses without prior consultation and discussion."

Inkatha demanded the African National Congress leadership issue a public statement nationally, guaranteeing no intimidation—"in the form of threats, physical violence, harassment or street barricades"—be directed at members of the community who refuse to take part in protest action and want to go to work.

Mr Khoza said Inkatha wanted an ANC statement specifically addressing the stayaway, saying the joint ANC-Inkatha statement following Tuesday's historic talks in Durban was "deficient".

Inkatha's condemnation of Friday's planned action applied to all organisations involved, he said.

The IFP asked that transport companies ensure transport be available for people travelling to work.

Inkatha had no problem for the demand for the unconditional release of political prisoners and the return of exiles, but rejected the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions' call for a constituent assembly and interim government.

Those issues should be discussed by an all-party conference, and the call for the scrapping of security legislation and political trials was an issue to be negotiated between government and the ANC.

Tuesday's [29 January] talks had raised inspiring hopes for peace, but a lot more had to be done, Mr Khoza said.

The ANC-Inkatha conflict had been going on for years and was often motivated by retaliation, not politics, and much hard work was required to shift that objective.

There had never been communication between the two organisations in the Transvaal, but Inkatha was willing to initiate contact, he said.

SACOB Sees 'Negative Consequences'

*MB3001125891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1243 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] says it is concerned about the serious negative consequences which the planned stayaway on Friday [1 February] could have on the economy and workers.

In a statement released on Wednesday, Sacob said that such mass action was something that South Africa could ill afford. It would adopt a no work, no pay policy.

Sacob would be disappointed if Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] supported the stayaway, the statement said, as this would be contrary to the spirit of the labour accord reached with employer bodies last year.

"If time off is requested by workers to attend meetings, marches or similar activities, this should be dealt with in accordance with agreements and arrangements with trade unions or employees concerned," the statement said.

ANC, PAC To Lead Pretoria March

*MB3001130091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1245 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 30 SAPA—High-profiled African National Congress [ANC] and Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] leaders will on Friday [1 February] lead a protest march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the ANC's PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] region, Mr. Itumeleng Makwela, said the protesters would be jointly led by the ANC internal leader Mr. Walter Sisulu and Mr. Dikgang Moseneke, the second vice-president of the PAC.

Mr. Makwela said the programme of action was organised with the principal purpose of demanding the establishment of a constituent assembly.

The march coincides with the February 1 opening of Parliament.

Marchers will gather in Brown Street on the northern tip of the city at 10am, and then proceed to the Union Buildings eastwards.

Although one ANC member confirmed that permission was granted for the march, it could not be immediately ascertained if this was from the Pretoria City Council and/or the chief magistrate.

SEIFSA Reacts to Strike Call

*MB3001140091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—Management in the metal engineering industries should seriously consider taking disciplinary action against workers who observed Friday's [1 February] stayaway call, employer body SEIFSA [Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa] said on Wednesday.

In a statement, SEIFSA said that mass action on the proclaimed constituent assembly day, was unwarranted and extremely unfortunate in view of the considerable economic pressures facing the country.

Commenting on Cosatu's [Congress of South African Trade Unions'] support for the stayaway call, SEIFSA said this was contrary to the spirit of the agreement reached between SACCOLA [South African Consultative Committee on Labor Affairs], Cosatu, Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions] and the minister of manpower in September last year.

The agreement read that the "parties are committed to dialogue and discussion to resolve conflict wherever it arises. To this end they will exhaust existing avenues and explore new ones with a view to avoiding, wherever possible, resorting to coercive measures and the disruption of the workplace.

"Should workers be absent from work without permission, management should bear in mind that there is a

longstanding commitment in industry to the principle of no work, no pay and should act accordingly."

SEIFSA also said, however, that managements should take cognisance of the circumstances of workers who may not be supportive of the stayaway, but were prevented from attending work due to circumstances in the townships.

SACCOLA Sees Strike as 'Breach'

*MB3001132491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—The Employers' SA [South African] Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs [SACCOLA] said on Wednesday the work stayaway called for Friday [1 February] could only contribute to the threat of further loss of employment in an economy already experiencing large scale retrenchments.

In a statement, SACCOLA Chairman Mr. A.K. Roodt further said he regretted Cosatu's [Congress of South African Trade Unions'] support for the stayaway.

"It is SACCOLA's view that the stayaway is clearly in breach of the SCN [expansion unknown] Minute of 13 September 1990 according to which SACCOLA, Cosatu, Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions] and the government committed themselves to dialogue and discussion rather than disruption of the workplace in resolving differences."

ANC Statement on Campaign

*MB3001195491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1902 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—Millions of South Africans are expected to participate in the ANC [African National Congress]-initiated "Campaign for a Constituent Assembly" on Friday [1 February], involving protest marches, labour stay-aways and mass rallies in scores of towns across the country.

The ANC charged on Wednesday that the campaign was "exposing the government's lack of commitment to freeing political activity" because permission to stage protest marches in 13 towns had been refused and "stringent conditions" had been imposed in other towns.

"Such steps justify our commitment to the basic demand for free political activity. The ANC will continue applying pressure on the government to desist from stifling democratic expression," the organisation said in a statement.

The ANC said the campaign was being organised to demand an interim government and a constituent assembly and to pressure the government to implement agreements reached during the historic talks at Groote Schuur and Pretoria.

"We blame the government for lack of progress in the talks. It has not abided by agreed schedules for the release of prisoners, and the return of exiles."

The government had also unilaterally introduced clauses to agreements reached between it and the ANC, such as "extraneous conditions" for the release of political prisoners—that the process was dependent on progress made in the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle.

"This smacks of terror tactics with our comrades being held as hostages.

"Instead of stepping up the release of political prisoners, the government has been continuing the harassment and detention of activists, security trials—including that of Operation Vula.

"The attempt to create a climate of free political activity has been severely thwarted by the continued violence directed largely against the democratic movement. Government complicity in either promoting or refusing to curb the violence is wearing down the patience of our people."

It had subsequently been decided at the ANC's Consultative Conference in December to set an April 30 deadline for the removal of obstacles to peaceful transition.

"This must not be interpreted by the government as a period of grace during which time none of the agreements reached are implemented. It is merely an indication of the frustration being felt by our people by the government's dragging of its feet."

Failure to comply with this demand would force the ANC to reconsider its position on continuing in negotiations, the statement said.

The demands for an interim government stemmed from the government's poor track record. The ANC believed the government could not "play the role of referee in the process of transition whilst it is a player.

"There is not the basis on which the present government can be trusted to oversee the process of dismantling apartheid and instituting a democratic constitution."

A democratically-elected constituent assembly was the best guarantee of a constitution which would enshrine and promote democratic ideals.

The main protest activity will take place in Cape Town, where thousands are expected to take part in the march on Parliament to register their disquiet at the opening of another parliamentary session in which the black majority will not be represented.

Thousands of supporters will however be disappointed by the absence of ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela, who has pulled out of the event citing health reasons.

The march, starting at the grand parade and ending at Parliament, will be led by ANC internal head Walter

Sisulu and other members of the NEC [National Executive Committee], who will present a petition to the authorities.

The ANC statement said a "Campaigns Co-ordinating Committee" had been established to coordinate, with the assistance of the Cape Town City Council, hundreds of marshalls, first-aid workers, service and professional organisations involved organising the event.

Trains on four lines leading to Cape Town will transport marchers free-of-charge to the city centre and marshalls will oversee the trains and stations.

The ANC promised that every effort would be made is being made "to ensure that people's protests are registered in a disciplined and peaceful manner".

It called on participants in protest actions to ensure "that our actions on Friday cannot be construed as provocative or disorderly, thus affording the opponents of change the opportunity to crush them with violence.

"Well coordinated marches with efficient marshalls are the best means of securing this."

The ANC said it expected the police to respect the people's right to peaceful protest.

Inkatha Issues Resolutions Campaign

*MB3001191691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1909 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party]

[Text] Ulundi, Wednesday [dateline as received]—The following resolutions were passed today by the Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

We the members of the Inkatha Freedom Party have always admired our president, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for his steadfast commitment to bring about a democracy in South Africa through non-violent tactics and strategies and we have always admired the way he has led Inkatha Freedom Party in the pursuit of a new South Africa through peaceful means.

We have also admired Dr. Buthelezi's commitment to lead Inkatha in the achievement of a multi-party democracy in a normalised society in which all are free before the law and the constitution.

We believe that Inkatha Freedom Party, under Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi's leadership has a vital role to play in South African politics, and we believe that the new South Africa will be produced in part because we will remain committed to play that role.

We note with a degree of sadness and a degree of alarm the ANC's [African National Congress'] apparent intention to pursue the politics of co-optation until there is only the ANC on one side of the negotiating table with all

those who oppose apartheid ranged behind it and the South African Government on the other side of the negotiating table.

We therefore resolve

1. To insist on our right to pursue tactics and strategies commensurate with our aims and objectives and to state our belief that the politics of negotiation can only be detrimentally effected by the march on Parliament on February 1st 1991 and by the ANC's announced mass mobilisation programme to support its particular demands for a constituent assembly and a interim government.
2. To state that we will not be drawn into these tactics and strategies with which we disagree.
3. To call on all South Africans to claim their right to differ with the ANC on this matter by resisting co-optation into them.
4. To call on the ANC to be tolerant of the right of others to differ with it and not to use any forms of coercion or intimidation in an attempt to give its tactics and strategies the appearance of having more support than they actually to have.

Mandela Withdraws as Speaker

*MB3001201091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1941 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 30, SAPA—Nelson Mandela, under instructions from his doctor to "cool it" on his hectic schedule, has been forced to withdraw as the keynote speaker during Friday's [1 February] planned mass march in Cape Town.

The Western Cape ANC [African National Congress] executive was on Wednesday [30 January] forced to retract major publicity billing him as the main speaker since he is already tied to shuttle flights between conferences in Windhoek and Magaliesberg.

A surprised regional ANC president, Christmas Tinto, was told by Mr. Mandela's office at 1pm Wednesday that the whistle-stop visit was "all off". Instead internal ANC leader Walter Sisulu would represent the deputy president and take part in the march, he was told.

The turnabout came just over 24 hours after the local ANC office called a press conference to herald Mr. Mandela's arrival and announce the protest march. They told reporters they had circulated tens of thousands of pamphlets and thousands of posters advertising Mr. Mandela's participation.

ANC head office spokesman Ms Thery Matlala said Mr. Mandela had expressed a desire to attend the Cape Town march, but "with the strain on him now, he just can't". "Already this schedule is tampering with what his doctor said about taking it easy," she said, adding he had been told to "cool it".

Mr. Mandela is due to address the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference in Windhoek

on Thursday and an international jurists conference in Magaliesberg early Friday evening.

The cancellation of his Cape Town stop-over has meant a major publicity coup for President F.W. de Klerk as dozens of international television and print journalists have committed themselves to Friday's "double billing," some political observers said on Wednesday. Mr. Mandela was due to speak at the grand parade minutes after Mr. de Klerk's speech at the official opening of Parliament nearby.

Mr. Sisulu does not enjoy the same status as his world-famous deputy president.

Confirming fears that Mr. Mandela's hectic schedule was taking its toll, Ms Matlala said his doctor had instructed him not to grant more than two press interviews per week and never for more than an hour at a time. "The travelling is killing him. We are finishing him," she said. She added that "we feel terrible about this cancellation," adding that the local ANC office felt "very uncomfortable".

Travor Manuel, local ANC publicity secretary, expressed regret at the cancellation and urged people to still attend the march as "Mr. Sisulu has never spoken in Cape Town before". "Until 1pm today (Wednesday) we sincerely believed he (Mandela) was still coming," he said.

Some 20,000 people are expected to attend the march, part of the national campaign to demand a constituent assembly. The city council has granted permission and magisterial permission is expected on Thursday.

SAP 'Will Not Condone' Intimidation

*MB3001203291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1950 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—Government on Wednesday night pledged support for people opposed to Friday's African National Congress-sponsored mass protest campaign, which will include a march on parliament.

"It has come to the attention of the South African Police [SAP] that participation in consumer and other boycotts is being forced upon the residents of many townships," Deputy Minister of Law and Order Johan Scheepers said in a statement made available to SAPA on Wednesday night.

"The South African Police wishes to reiterate that it will not condone such acts of intimidation in which the majority of residents are deprived of their democratic rights."

Mr. Scheepers said in all cases where such intimidation came to the attention of the police, the strongest possible action would be taken to ensure that residents were afforded freedom of choice to reject such boycotts without fear of reprisal.

"Boycotts are, given the open channels of communication which exist, entirely unnecessary and counter-productive. The results are all too often seriously damaging for the very people that are supposedly intended to benefit."

Grievances which existed can better be addressed through negotiation, Mr. Scheepers added.

Bloemfontein March Authorized

MB3101090791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0830 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Bloemfontein Jan 31 SAPA—The chief magistrate of Bloemfontein, Mr Ben Loots, has granted an application by the ANC [African National Congress] allowing 10,000 people to march from Mangaung to the centre of Bloemfontein to hand a petition to the regional commissioner of police on Friday [1 February].

The commissioner, Maj-Gen Tom Erasmus, would receive the petition on the corner of Fountain and Aliwal Street.

The march would take place between 9AM and 2PM and unlike previous processions where the marchers proceeded along almost the full length of the main Maitland Street, Friday's route would avoid the central city area.

The march would follow the normal entrance route to the city until it reaches St George's Street south of the main business district, from where it would move past West Burger Street to Fountain Street.

After the petition is handed over, the marchers would return to Mangaung via Aliwal and St George's Street.

If the organisers are able to assemble 10,000 participants, it would be Bloemfontein biggest march yet.

Taxi drivers had already told their passengers there would be no transport on Friday, and private car owners fear that—as in the past—they would be prevented by "peoples' roadblocks" of rocks and tyres from getting through to town. Some have made plans to sleep at their places of work, while others have indicated that they would leave home in the early hours to walk to work. For those in the distant suburbs of Mangaung this could mean a walk of up to 20 kilometres each way.

It is clear that the planned march does not carry the approval of all the Mangaung residents. As one man said: "Let those who want to march do so, but let them leave the rest of us in peace to work for our families and children."

Opposition Supports ANC on Strike

MB3101054191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2236 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo)

on Wednesday reiterated their support for the ANC's [African National Congress] call for mass marches, rallies and stayaways starting on Friday—the day Parliament opens—but stressed the participation of school children be limited only to Friday.

In a joint statement released the organisations said: "Despite the short notice given to us by the ANC with regard to the mass action, we welcome the ANC's acceptance of the principle of a constituent assembly, and we have decided that in the interests of solidarity and to further the demise of the Nationalist regime, we will participate."

Apart from the limitation of student participation, they placed further conditions on their involvement:

"Our participation in this action is based on the fact that the oppressed, exploited and dispossessed are the vehicle of change, not the racist regime. Therefore, we will not present any memorandums or other kinds of communications to the regime as we are convinced that the white Parliament cannot liberate us," the statement said.

"We will also not call for an all-party conference or an interim government as the power relations will not be altered by these structures. But we will urge all the oppressed, exploited and dispossessed people to participate in the stayaway and marches...we believe that coercion must not be used to force people to participate.

"This is not the first action we are taking and it certainly won't be our last," the statement said.

Anti-Hit Squad Campaign To Start With March

MB3001140691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1321 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Cape Town Jan 30 SAPA—Ambassadors attending a reception with the state president at his Tuynhuys office on Thursday [31 January] have been invited to join an anti-hitsquad march beforehand.

The invitation to attend the march on the eve of Parliament's opening was issued at a meeting in Cape Town on Wednesday hosted by the Campaign for a Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Hit Squads.

Well over 100 people at the lunch-time gathering in the St. George's Cathedral hall heard an MP [member of Parliament], former hitsquad target and law professor call for a full and renewed probe into state-sanctioned hitsquads.

Speakers also demanded the resignation of Defence Minister Gen. Magnus Malan and that responsible government officials be called to account for alleged "acts of state-sponsored terrorism".

Government embarrassment at a planned vigil at the Tuynhuys during the presidential reception had probably led to Cape Town's chief magistrate ordering a re-routing of the march, said campaign spokesman Mr. Kobus Visser.

Marchers, including Democratic Party MPs, would silently stand at Parliament's Adderley Street gate, pointing accusatory fingers at whom they believed responsible for covering up hit squads, said Mr. Visser.

Mrs. Molly Lubowski, the mother of slain Windhoek lawyer and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] official Anton Lubowski—an alleged hitsquad victim—and another targeted for assassination, Mr. Laurie Nathan, would address a rally beforehand on the grand parade at 7pm.

Mr. Tian van der Merwe, Democratic Party MP for Green Point, Stellenbosch public law lecturer Prof. Lourens du Plessis and Mr. Dullah Omar, also targeted for assassination and director of the University of Western Cape's Community Law Centre, addressed the meeting.

Mr. van der Merwe said the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] had blatantly ignored the state president's instruction to fully co-operate with the Harms Commission of inquiry.

"Are President de Klerk and Gen. Malan going to act against these people," he asked.

Demanding a full and new inquiry into SA Police [SAP] and SADF hitsquads, he said nothing could be a greater injustice than juniors in the state security forces "taking the rap if their seniors wash their hands in innocence".

Mr. Omar said "society had to cleanse itself" as a condition for negotiations to be successful. This did not merely entail a government apology for hitsquads, but a "full exposure of the truth".

Prof. du Plessis said a new inquiry into hitsquads had to be convened, preferably under the auspices of more than one independent chairman. Its briefing had to include investigations into hitsquad activities beyond the country's borders and would "deal with the unfinished issues" of the Harms Commission. Such a probe had to be initiated immediately, without waiting for the constitutional process.

Future fully democratic and accountable government could only be assured if the present government and its officials were called to account for alleged acts of "government-sponsored terrorism", said Prof. du Plessis.

Reportage on Mandela-Buthelezi Meeting

Buthelezi: Meeting 'Emotional'

PM3001154691 London BBC Television Network
in English 2230 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Interview with Inkatha leader Chief Mongosuthu Buthelezi by correspondent Jeremy Paxman on 29 January during the "Newsnight" program—recorded]

[Text] [Paxman] Earlier this evening I asked Chief Buthelezi, over telephone link, whether he really believed today's meeting [with Mandela] could end the violence.

[Buthelezi] Well, we are hoping it will contribute towards the ending of the violence. But I think a point that was made by both of us very strongly was the fact that it should not be as simplistic as to think that that agreement just by itself is going to act as some kind of magic wand to end the violence, but I do hope that the message will filter down to the grassroots of the organizations in conflict and thereby contribute towards its diffusion.

[Paxman] How did Mr. Mandela strike you; I mean, how long it is since you last saw him?

[Buthelezi] I last saw him more than 28 years ago, before he went to jail, before he was charged and tried.

[Paxman] But meeting him face to face must have been a quite emotional moment, wasn't it?

[Buthelezi] It was a very emotional moment for both of us. And in fact as he said good-bye tonight, he was saying he was so grateful that he has had an opportunity to demonstrate his gratitude to me, for having campaigned so long for his release.

[Paxman] That apart, of course, there are still considerable political differences between yourself and the ANC [African National Congress]. There are those who say, Chief Buthelezi, that Inkatha's time is now passed, there is really no longer any role for you.

[Buthelezi] Really? Really, no role for Inkatha? I'm amazed. I'm amazed that, you know, anybody who'd say a large organization—as large as Inkatha is, which is growing—should be dismissed by people if they don't like it by saying that the time for Inkatha is passed. In fact, the time for Inkatha is now, because negotiations were started. It was the place of Inkatha from its inception. I always believed in negotiations. Dr. Mandela himself was released because of my stand, in that case negotiating with the government until he was released. That point was made repeatedly today in the discussions. So therefore, I find it rather surprising—and it can be said only by someone whose ignorant of my constituency—to say that the time for Inkatha is passed now, because it still remains the largest membership-based organization.

[Paxman] Do you see any circumstances under which you and the ANC could have a joint representation at negotiations?

[Buthelezi] Well, I just find this extraordinary that even at a press conference some people are talking in terms of that, because they are separate organizations, each one of its own identity. And we have differences with the ANC on issues in the economy system; for instance, we differ on the economy system and we differ on quite a number of other things. And therefore, I think that in negotiations, I think with our own identity, it's important that we should both negotiate in terms of our own goals and in terms of our own commitment to our own goals.

[Paxman] Did you have any indication that the ANC will be prepared to accept your presence at that negotiating table?

[Buthelezi] Well, I don't have to be accepted by the ANC. I mean that this point is made very, very clear by all concerned. You should look at their agreements. They actually confirm that, [changes thought] they realize that, you know, I cannot be wished away; the Inkatha Freedom party cannot be wished away, as much as I cannot wish away the ANC. I think that therefore it must be realized that I don't have to be approved Inkatha, for one doesn't need a permit from the ANC to go to the negotiating table. Nor anyone else's permit. Mr. De Klerk, who's still the head of state, acknowledges that the Inkatha Freedom Party should be represented.

Natal Residents React

MB3001175691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1739 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Durban Jan 30 SAPA—Black residents in and around Durban and Pietermaritzburg have expressed optimism about the outcome of Tuesday's [29 January] historical meeting between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC [African National Congress], reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

The radio said a random survey done by its news teams in some of the areas most affected by clashes between supporters of the two groups, everybody interviewed echoed the hope that there would be lasting peace.

Expectations for peace were also expressed by community leaders in the Nxamalala area, near Pietermaritzburg, where a peace accord was signed on Tuesday after clashes on Monday.

The area was one of the worst affected in the region during the past four years. No-go zones between the opposing factions have been established and are being patrolled by the police and the Defence Force, according to the radio.

Community leaders said all efforts were being made to carry the peace message out to their followers on all levels and to restore community life as soon as possible, it added.

The meeting between Inkatha and ANC, which brought together Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the first time in 28 years, took place at Durban's Royal Hotel.

Japanese Consul Welcomes Peace Call

MB3101060291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0319 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Pretoria Jan 30 SAPA—Japan on Wednesday [30 January] expressed hopes township violence in South Africa would cease following the initiatives taken by ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Tuesday.

A statement released by the Japanese consulate general in Pretoria welcomed the joint call for peace made by Mr Buthelezi and Mr Mandela after their historic meeting in Durban on Tuesday.

The two leaders should continue to cooperate to "intensify the momentum of attaining a free and democratic society in South Africa", the statement said.

Archbishop Tutu Comments

MB3101063491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0059 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Cape Town Jan 30 SAPA—Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Thursday said people should guard against "over-euphoria" about the ANC [African National Congress]/Inkatha peace accord, as it was not the leaders who were "fighting and killing each other" but their supporters.

But it was important that ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi had signed a peace accord and this should filter through to the masses, Archbishop Tutu said.

People had "every right" to be optimistic as the "potential for good arising from the meeting is considerable" but peace efforts may be subverted by a "sinister third force" such as hit squads which have not been disbanded, the archbishop said.

"But we must be positive and say the meeting has taken place and now the black community must demonstrate that it is now ready for a multi-party democratic process where there will be tolerance for different viewpoints and not try to intimidate others to change their viewpoint."

Race Relations Institute Issues Annual Reports

On Detentions

MB2801050091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0355 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 28 SAPA—Despite political liberalisation, South Africa has not yet rid itself of deaths in detention.

This emerges from the annual survey of the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] which was released on Sunday.

Recording continued human rights infringements during 1989/1990, including four deaths in detention, the latest edition of the institute's reference book points out that security legislation and detention-without-trial are still on the statute book.

Among the allegations of torture recorded in the survey during the period under review are the following:

"In October 1989, a Soweto activist, Mr. Aaron Mazibuko, claimed he was tortured and assaulted after being detained in August.

"Three jailed ANC [African National Congress] guerrillas, Messrs Ashley Forbes, Peter Jacobs and Tony Yengeni, contended they had been smothered with a wet bag pulled over their heads.

"Three people claimed in statements to lawyers in February 1990 that they had been assaulted and tortured by policemen. In addition, they heard a youth's screams as he was allegedly tortured to death by policemen. Police admitted that the youth, Mr. Nixon Phiri, died during "interrogation" at a police station near Carletonville.

"A member of the South African Youth Congress, Mr. Michael Zungu, died in police custody in January 1990, allegedly in the back of a police van. According to a Durban lawyer, Miss. Linda Zama, Mr. Zungu was arrested after going to claim back his school registration fees. Miss. Zama said: "He was allegedly handcuffed and assaulted. He was allegedly unconscious when put in a police van. When family members later that day took him food, they were informed that he was found hanged with his shoelaces."

The survey also reports that two other people died in detention during the 1989/90 period it reviews. It names the victims as Mr. Alfred Makaleng and Mr. Simon Marula.

Both deaths were attributed by official sources to natural causes. Counsel for the Marula family contended that Mr. Marula's death could have been prevented if his kidney disease had been detected earlier by means of routine tests carried out during a medical examination.

The survey also reports that a detainee, Mr. Stanza Bopape, who disappeared from police custody on June 19, 1988, was presumed dead by human rights activists, who held a memorial service for him last year.

It goes on to quote a claim by the Human Rights Commission (HRC) that an overall reduction in the number of emergency detainees from January 1989 to December 1989 could be attributed to the nationwide hunger strikes held by detainees during that year.

Amendments to emergency regulations in February 1990 limited detention to six months and gave detainees the

right of access to legal representation and a legal practitioner of their own choice. In addition, the government announced the appointment of special advisers to oversee the welfare of detainees.

While these amendments were welcome, they did not address the problem of arbitrary detention, the survey notes.

It quotes a spokesman for the detainees' aid centre, Mrs. Audrey Coleman, as saying that the whole detainee support movement felt detention was "political internment" and should be scrapped altogether. She said that "appointing an adviser is like putting a plaster on a boil".

The survey quotes a spokesman of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee, Dr. Max Coleman, as saying the sense of relief, which had settled on the anti-apartheid community, was premature.

"There is no need to give up the fight now," he said.

On Military, Township Violence

MB2801052491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0441 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—After years of campaigning on the part of the End Conscription Campaign and other organisations to remove the Army from South Africa's townships, township residents had been speaking up for themselves and asking that the SADF [South African Defense Force] protect them.

According to the SA [South African] Institute of Race Relations, this anomaly is apparent from the 50-page overview of last year's events in its latest survey, which reports that during 1990 political violence settled into a "low intensity war" between various groups and organisations throughout the country. This resulted in calls from various quarters for the Army to go back into the townships.

According to the survey, by the beginning of 1990 there were fewer than 800 troops left in support of police in black townships, as against between 5,000 and 8,000 in June 1987.

But as violence began to increase again, troops were sent to restore order in townships on the Reef and particularly in Natal and kwaZulu. The SADF was also called in to restore peace in Old Crossroads near Cape Town.

"Black township residents were reported to have cheered when Defence Force trucks carrying white troops moved into a Natal village near Pietermaritzburg," the survey notes. "And on the Reef residents of the township of Katlehong called for the SADF to be sent in.

"The defence minister, Mr. Magnus Malan, said that there had been a significant change of attitude towards the security forces."

In the conflict between the ANC/UDF/COSATU [African National Congress/United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] axis and Inkatha, the survey

reported complaints from both the ANC and Inkatha about the behaviour of the security forces and police.

On the Reef, numerous accusations were made, particularly by the ANC, that the police were siding with Inkatha. These allegations were denied by the police, and Inkatha claimed that the police were attacking it more severely than they were the ANC in their efforts to counter the widespread allegations of their partiality.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in March 1990 black soldiers were "running amok" in kwaZulu townships, while the chairman of the ANC's interim leadership corps, Mr. Walter Sisulu, criticised the deployment of 32 Battalion in Natal. He said this regiment consisted mainly of notorious Angolan civil war soldiers and mercenaries from European countries and added: "It is unbelievable that the government could have decided to choose such a unit for the purpose of keeping peace in Natal."

An SADF spokesman claimed that the battalion was completely impartial.

According to the survey, troops prevented an impending Inkatha attack on Mpumalanga (near Pietermaritzburg) after 30 people had died in four days of violence in that area.

During the period under review, ANC spokesmen said Inkatha "Impis" [warrior regiments] had driven out communities that had set up democratic structures and that 13,000 ANC supporters were living in refugee camps in the Pietermaritzburg area alone. They said that they had "millions of affidavits" that police had given weapons to "vigilante" groups.

Inkatha said 13 Inkatha refugee camps had been set up to assist people who had fled their communities after the ANC had urged its supporters to kill and "marginalise" Inkatha, and that ANC supporters had killed 106 Inkatha leaders over the past few years.

In addition to conflict between the ANC and Inkatha, clashes between black consciousness groups and the ANC, which had decreased during 1989, re-emerged in 1990.

"In the eastern Cape conflict occurred between the ANC and the PAC, and between the ANC and the Labour Party. There was also conflict between the ANC and the Azanian People's Organisation on the Reef, while ANC supporters and a number of homeland administrations in the Transvaal also clashed," the survey said.

On Violence

MB2801053491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0429 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—The latest race relations survey vividly illustrates how "unprecedented liberalisation" was accompanied by "unprecedented political violence" in South Africa last year, according to the SA [South African] Institute of Race Relations.

"This historic edition of the survey, covering South Africa's most dramatic and testing time, is being published this week by the SAIRR.

"With more than 900 pages of information and statistics, this unique reference book provides specialists and members of the public alike with a comprehensive picture of how a period of rapid change has affected South African society—and the extent to which change has penetrated, or failed to penetrate, in fields such as social segregation, health, housing, transport and education," according to the institute.

Including for the first time a world-wide table of social and economic comparisons, the survey had a detailed table of contents running to 26 pages, and two indexes, the SAIRR said.

"Political violence dominated the period under review. It was fuelled by heightened expectations on the left and heightened anxieties on the right, by strategies of mass mobilisation, by violent rhetoric on the right and left, by police action against political activists and activists' action against the police, by campaigns directed at black town councillors, by rivalry between political organisations, by high unemployment and poor living conditions—and by the growing habit of using violence to settle everyday conflicts, such as those between rival taxi operators, between squatters and better-housed urban residents, and between strikers and non-strikers.

"Accenting the violence, which now threatens the country's attempts to move towards a modern democracy, the survey's overview points out that in the first six months of 1990 the death toll in political conflict had reached 1,591, which was more than the figure of 1,403 for the whole 1989—hitherto the worst year of political violence in modern South African history.

"The tally of 11,000 incidents of violence in the first eight months of 1990 was greater than the total for the previous three years."

Whereas a total of 801 people had been murdered by the "necklace" method or by burnings between September 1984 and the end of 1989, in the first seven months of 1990 another 48 people were necklaced.

The total number of fatalities in political violence since its outbreak in September 1984 was in the region of 8,000 by September 1990, and about half of these had occurred in Natal. There were as many as 51,682 unrest-related incidents between September 1984 and April 1990.

In Natal in the first six months of 1990, the monthly average death toll was 202. In the latter half of this period, however, there was a 26 percent decrease in fatalities (695 in the first three months, and 517 in the second three months).

The SAIRR survey quotes a human rights group as saying that more than 200 people had been killed as a result, directly or indirectly, of police action against gatherings

since the state president's speech on February 2. Mr. Mandela is quoted as saying that every policeman in South Africa regarded every black person as a military target.

"State President F.W. de Klerk is quoted as saying in June that killings of police officers had reached intolerable levels. Altogether 69 police officers had been killed and 3,518 injured in the line of duty over the preceding 12 months. The survey adds that 42 policemen had been killed and 403 injured in political violence in the first eight months of 1990 and that the homes of 522 policemen had been attacked. Black policemen had been the main targets of attack, according to official sources.

"Noting a significant increase in incidents of right-wing violence, including a number of attacks on civilian targets, the survey records speculation that right-wing groupings were being supported by members of the security establishment. According to the survey, this speculation was strengthened when ammunition was stolen from the military arsenals of the SADF [South African Defense Force]."

A political and labour risk analyst, Mr. Wim Booysse, is quoted as saying it was clear that right-wing elements had gone over to "armed propaganda". With up to 45 extremist right-wing "terrorist" units operating in South Africa, the proportion of incidents of violence attributable to right-wing organisations increased from roughly one percent in 1989 to between four percent and seven percent in the first six months of 1990.

Mr. Booysse said the left (the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]) were probably responsible for between 85 percent and 89 percent of incidents, while the balance included "system terror" and incidents from unknown perpetrators.

According to Mr. Booysse, "terror" incidents during the period January to June 1990 included:

- 138 incidents of "revolutionary terror" involving "the use of systematic tactics to terrorise victims with the objective of bringing about revolutionary change". These included incidents such as limpet-mine, commercial-explosive, and hand-grenade attacks, as well as those in which AK-47s and other rifles were used..
- 197 [word indistinct] gas attacks with petrol bombs on black town councillors' homes", and
- 6,231 incidents of "agitational terror", including "incidents of intimidation aimed at disrupting the social order".

Reportage on Farmers' Protests in Pretoria

Minister Says Protest 'Dangerous'

MB3001170291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1545 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The hundreds of agricultural vehicles which have been causing havoc in the streets of Pretoria have swopped

the tarmac for more familiar terrain. The majority of protesting farmers rumbled out of the capital overnight, claiming their mass action a success. Local businessmen say the protest cost the city millions. [passage omitted]

The farmers' protests have drawn sharp criticism from the government. Agricultural Development Minister Dr. Kraai van Niekerk spoke out strongly against what he called political interference in agriculture. Dr. Van Niekerk was addressing the 65th Cape [Province] Congress of the National Woolgrowers' Association in Port Elizabeth.

[Begin recording] [reporter Mike Proctor-Sims] Dr. Van Niekerk's warning against bringing politics into agriculture was met with applause from the delegates, who represent 20 percent of the country's commercial farmers. He said that congresses such as the one he was addressing were the correct places to air grievances, and politicizing agriculture as had been done in the Pretoria protest was extremely dangerous for agriculture.

[Van Niekerk] I don't think that it is the correct procedure to take the problems of agriculture to the streets of our cities and our towns. I think we lose when we do that.

[Proctor-Sims] Dr. Van Niekerk said that by trying to demonstrate away difficult problems, the Boer Crisis Committee had only succeeded in alienating the farmer from the public. [end recording]

CP Leader Voices Support

MB3001174491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1736 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Cape Town Jan 30 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] identified fully with this week's protest in Pretoria by the Farmers' Crisis Action group. CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht said in a statement on Wednesday.

State President F.W. de Klerk, he said, could have defused the whole situation by the statesmanlike act of being there to receive a petition as he had been asked.

The CP supported the farmers' stand against opening agricultural land to all races and had full understanding of their current financial need.

The protest was the result of farmers' frustrations after years of heartless neglect on the part of the government, which had not really done anything about their problems, he said.

A delegation of CP MPs [members of Parliament], that went to Pretoria to get first hand information on the protest, had found that the farmers' support for the protest crossed all political boundaries.

According to police, up to 16,000 vehicles took part.

Notwithstanding isolated incidents, there had been sound relations between the farmers and the police.

Mr. Treurnicht said the incidents that took place should rather be laid at the door of the political heads who gave specific orders to the police.

It was regrettable that some media had intentionally conveyed a completely false picture to the world, he added.

Minister Notes Aid Procedures

*MB3101071891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] The minister of agricultural development, Dr. Kraai van Niekerk, has announced that farmers can now follow simple procedures to take part in the government's disaster fund aid scheme.

Speaking at the Cape [Province] congress of the National Wool Growers Association in Port Elizabeth, Dr. van Niekerk said that farmers had objected to having to go to the trouble of submitting an official account of their stock numbers to a magistrate every three months.

The Department of Agricultural Development has decided that farmers only have to submit an official account on their application and that they have to undertake to hand in their stock index quarterly to the director of financial aid.

Pilgrims To Return From Saudi Arabia 30 Jan

*MB3001162691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1610 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 30 SAPA—Some 300 South African Muslim pilgrims, left stranded in Saudi Arabia at the start of the Gulf war, are expected to arrive in South Africa from Nairobi on Wednesday night, SA [South African] Foreign Minister Pik Botha said.

Mr. Botha, in a statement made available to SAPA early on Wednesday evening, said the pilgrims had arrived in Nairobi on special flights from Saudi Arabia and would be catching a Johannesburg bound SA Airways flight on Wednesday night.

He was responding to enquiries in Cape Town on Wednesday on the evacuation of the pilgrims from Saudi Arabia.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, he said, all the pilgrims, as well as other stranded South Africans, were expected in Johannesburg during the course of Wednesday night.

The SA Government was grateful that they were on their way back and extended a sincere welcome to them on their return to SA [South Africa].

Mr. Botha expressed his gratitude to the Governments of Saudi Arabia and Kenya, as well as the SA Airways, for their co-operation in making the repatriation possible.

He appreciated the support he received from a number of SA Muslim leaders who heeded his appeal not to make

statements or act in such a way as to make his task more difficult in securing the repatriation of the pilgrims.

Earlier reports said the South African pilgrims were barred by Saudi authorities from boarding a scheduled flight after a militant South African Muslim leader called for 10,000 men to fight on the side of Iraq in the Gulf conflict.

Depart Nairobi, Arrive 31 Jan

*MB3101007091 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] South Africa's first operation to rescue civilians from a war zone has been completed successfully with the arrival at Jan Smuts Airport early this morning of a group of 314 Muslim pilgrims who had been stranded at Saudi Arabia.

The group said it had been taken from Jeddah in Saudi Arabia to the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. The pilgrims were transferred to a South African Airways Boeing 747 last night.

Their return follows two weeks of intense diplomatic negotiations between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha; his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; and President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

The group, which was on a pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia, was stranded in that country because of the outbreak of the Gulf war. Most of the people, particularly those who were in Jeddah and Mecca, said their lives were never really in danger. However, some of the people were in Riyadh and Dhahran where the first Scud missiles struck those cities. They had to undertake a journey of 20 hours through several roadblocks to arrive in Jeddah.

Mr. Ahmed Motala, his wife Sabera, and their twin daughters struggled for more than a week to reach Jeddah. The pilgrims were full of praise for the South African Government and said they thought they would never see South Africa again.

More on Dead Ciskeian Alleged Coupists

*MB3101055191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2107 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] East London Jan 30 SAPA—Family of the two men killed by Ciskei troops on Sunday [27 January] and Monday have expressed doubts about the military government's claims that they attempted to stage a coup.

Mr Simon Mpofu, brother-in-law of former Council of State member Mr Charles Sebe, said the government account of events "seems funny".

"You can't take over a country with 9mm pistols and just two men in a car," Mr Mpofu said.

Military ruler Brig [Brigadier] Oupa Gqozo however insisted on Wednesday that Mr Sebe and Col Onward Guzana attempted to overthrow the state.

Brig Gqozo in a radio broadcast also called on several exiled Ciskeians he believed were involved in the coup attempt to return to the homeland within seven days or risk being shot on sight if they entered thereafter.

Brig Gqozo confirmed giving the orders to kill Mr Sebe, who escaped with bullet wounds on Sunday but was tracked down by soldiers to a small village.

He was stripped naked and forced to lie on the ground while the soldiers radioed for orders. When they received the orders the soldiers shot Mr Sebe dead, eyewitnesses said.

Col Guzana was killed on Sunday when the two men were allegedly involved in a skirmish with soldiers manning a roadblock.

31 Jan Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB3101120391

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

ANC-Inkatha Peace Accord More 'Durable'—The African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha peace accord of Tuesday, 29 January, may be a "more durable instrument of peace" because of its "endorsement by the ANC and its provision for Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi jointly to tour trouble spots and urge their followers to end the killing," states a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 31 January. However, the ANC's call for "a school boycott is in direct opposition to the ANC-Inkatha exhortation for a return to school. It recalls the contradictory calls by ANC leaders last February for pupils to return to school and for the community to show solidarity with a teachers' strike in Soweto." This "confusion" needs to be resolved urgently. The "temptation to involve pupils in political demonstrations should be resisted."

Farmers 'Privileged Group'—"Who said the Government no longer considers white farmers a privileged group?" asks a second editorial on the same page. Referring to the farmers' march on the Union Buildings to deliver a list of grievances to State President De Klerk, THE STAR says they were "allowed to paralyse Pretoria—yet not a baton was raised, not a whiff of birdshot, not even a dog bite." "What would these same demonstrators have advised the police to do if, say, the ANC had stormed the capital?"

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Must Prove Protest 'Democracy'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 31 January in a page 6 editorial says Inkatha's, and Law and Order Minister Vlok's statement that mass protest "equals violence" "falls

outside the spirit of democratic politics." However, "a burden of proof falls on the ANC and its allies. They must ensure that not a single worker on his way to town is forcibly stopped—be it by a threatening 'comrade', a street barricade, or the failure of public transport to run because the managers or drivers fear the consequences of operating. The ANC is obliged to instill discipline in protesters before they act." Similarly, Inkatha will have to "bear the blame" for any attacks on protesters by its members.

ANC Bill of Rights 'Careless' of Individual—Patrick Bulger writes on the same page the ANC's bill of rights released this week "is curiously careless of the rights of the individual." "Possibly because it envisages itself as part of a future SA [South African] state—if not the future state—the ANC paints a picture of a benign state. Such a state will ensure all children have a name, the draft bill proposes, for example." But can a bill of rights really guarantee, "as the ANC's proposal suggests, a job or a minimum nutrition level? While such lofty gestures are being paraded as the bill's unique strengths, they may suggest a serious flaw." If a bill compels an employer to make a job available, "where does that leave the employer's rights?" "Unsurprisingly, therefore, it is in its references to the state's role in wealth accumulation and distribution that the document becomes vague—and the individual's rights less than certain." "Apartheid undoubtedly played havoc with civil and individual liberties. It would be a strange quirk of history if post-apartheid were to have the same effect."

SOWETAN

'Wrong' To Involve Children in Marches, Stayaways—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 31 January, in its page 10 editorial, thinks "it is wrong" to "urge the children out onto the streets in the stayaways and marches" which have been called for 1 February to mark "Constituent Assembly Day." "The Afrikaner farmers who marched on Pretoria, after all, did not take their children with them. Of course there are differences between Afrikaner farmers and the mass struggle. But there are also some things which are the same."

SOUTH

No 'Real Change' to Apartheid Education—The "legacy of apartheid education" has left the country in a "chaotic" situation, declares the page 23 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 24-30 January. "That South Africa still denies students the right to a decent education simply because of their race indicates how much 'real change' has taken place in the past year." SOUTH believes "a handful of black pupils at open schools is no answer to the educational crisis." If the government is "serious" about removing apartheid, it should institute a single education system where "teachers and students alike are free to be at the school of their choice."

Angola

Sixth Round of Peace Talks Slated for February

MB3101061791 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] The sixth round of direct negotiations between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] is expected to take place in Portugal in the first half of February.

Political sources in Lisbon told Vorgan [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] today that the sixth round of talks scheduled to take place on 28 January was postponed because the minority Luanda regime tried to introduce major changes in the Washington and Lisbon documents which serve as a foundation for the smooth running of the negotiations.

The sources also accused the MPLA of trying to gain time and of mounting offensive military actions against UNITA positions in central, southern, and eastern Angola.

Meanwhile, UNITA is still ready to take part in the sixth round of negotiations within the framework of the five-sided Washington document which is vital for bringing about a just peace for all the Angolan people.

In conclusion, the sources call on the Angolan people to remain vigilant against MPLA maneuvers aimed at delaying the signing of a cease-fire which will lead the Angolan nation to free, just, and internationally supervised elections in 1991.

Dos Santos Increasing Security Police Staff

MB2801084491 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Reliable information reaching our newsroom says that chieftain Jose Eduardo dos Santos, concerned with the electoral victory of the opposition in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, has decided to increase the size of the Minse-DISA [Ministry of State Security-Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola] repressive police's personnel. This operation is being carried out in all provincial capitals of Angola, where, besides other activities, Minse-DISA agents are taught how to carry out political subversive actions and clandestine abductions.

UNITA Warns Foreign Firms Against Investing

MB3001054691 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1910 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday Jan 29...UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has

warned foreign firms against investing in Angola at the moment pointing out that the country is still at war.

Official sources told the UNITA news agency, KUP, that conditions are not yet ripe for foreign companies to invest their money in Angola with the encouragement of the Luanda regime.

The sources added that (?any) firm trying to invest in Angola at the moment would be doing it at a risk since there is as yet no cease-fire and [words indistinct] political settlement.

The sources singled out Portuguese firms and businessmen who they say have been trying to heed the MPLA's [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] recent appeals for investment in the country.

They pointed out that any such investments in Angola at the moment would be fruitless and insecure in the absence of a peaceful settlement between the two warring Angolan parties UNITA and the MPLA, paving the way for free had fair multiparty elections and which is imperative for the economic development of the country.

UNITA Operations Up in Cuando Cubango

MB2601175491 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] Domingos Hungo "SKS" [preceding initials are nom de guerre], provincial commissioner of Cuando Cubango, has said that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has intensified its criminal operations against civilians and their property with attacks on villages and laying mines on [word indistinct] paths, in its traditional manner of murdering people in the still of the night.

The Cuando Cubango provincial commissioner noted that the political and military situation has changed considerably since December 1990.

Since then, UNITA has murdered 200 civilians, mostly old people, women, and children, and looted their possessions. He pointed out that UNITA carried out its main crime in Dumbo recently when it killed 71 civilians and wounded 20 others.

The member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee also pointed out that Cuando Cubango Province has been experiencing many difficulties because of the existing political and military situation, and that as such it has been unable to fulfill its programs.

Dos Santos' UNITA Remarks Seen as 'Fiasco'

MB2801114091 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] The speech by Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of

Angola-Labor Party's], when he bid farewell to the Namibian president has been described by political observers in Jamba as, quote, a fiasco and of a very low standard for having shouted hysterically down with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in order to please Sam Nujoma, unquote. The observers noted that Jose Eduardo dos Santos misled the Namibian president by calling bandits to the Angolan the freedom fighters. [sentence as received] The observers recalled that many SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] combatants were trained by UNITA between 1966 and 1974 and that their advance toward Namibia was due to UNITA's efforts and blood.

SWAPO knows that UNITA is a genuinely nationalist, patriotic, and revolutionary organization, serving Angola, Africa, liberty, democracy, and social justice. Cheap labels do not change [words indistinct] UNITA's humble essence, unquote. [no reference to beginning of quotation as heard]

Increase in UNITA Actions Reported

*MB3001195891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] The Angolan Defense Ministry today denounced UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] old habit of stepping up its military and terrorist actions against civilians on the eve of every round of talks, with a view to exerting pressure on the government to make concessions at the negotiating table.

Between 23-29 January, when the sixth round of talks was scheduled to take place, UNITA carried 90 terrorist actions resulting in the death of (?74) people, 171 wounded, and in the abduction of 26 citizens. These actions were carried out mainly in locations of Bie and Huambo Provinces.

Throughout January, UNITA destroyed a hospital, a clothing factory, nine road bridges, two pylons, and 44 houses.

Finally, the Defense Ministry communique reiterates the right of the government and the National Army to use all resources, including military ones, to protect the country's sovereignty from UNITA's terrorist actions.

FAPLA Forces Thwart UNITA Huambo Attack

*MB2801183891 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces have thwarted another attempt by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangsters to attack civilians in Huambo Province. According to reports, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces were able to quickly respond to yet another Machiavellian action because of vigilance of Huambo residents who immediately reported enemy's concentration and intentions. The enemy's aim was to commit

more crimes against economic infrastructures, massacre peaceful citizens, and as usual, loot people's property.

UNITA gangsters did not put up any resistance in the face of FAPLA forces. They left one of their dead comrades behind. FAPLA forces also captured one AKM automatic weapon, a number of military uniforms, as well as propaganda material that the gangsters planned to scatter around had their attack been successful.

Party and government officials have already praised FAPLA forces for this action. Yesterday, Joao Baptista Tombo, Huambo district commissioner and a member of the provincial party committee, visited the area where the attack was thwarted. At a rally he held there, the Huambo district commissioner conveyed a congratulatory message to FAPLA fighters stationed in the area from Lieutenant Colonel Osvaldo de Serra van Dunem, Huambo provincial commissioner and a member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, for yet another victory over our enemies.

MPLA Troops Allegedly Divert Hospital Supplies

*MB2601200791 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] Jamba, Saturday, January 26—MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] frontier forces (TGFA) [border guard troops] operating in the southern Angola province of Cunene are reported to have deviated a truckload of goods initially destined for Caluquembe mission hospital in Huila Province.

KUP contacts in Cunene reported today that an Ifa truck, registration number ABA 90-25, which was carrying cartons of condensed milk, edible vegetable oil, and fuel from Lubango to Caluquembe mission hospital was deviated to Ondijiva. The truck has already been spotted in the town, sources said.

[Word indistinct] sources did not furnish details as [words indistinct] the goods to the hospital but it is believed the goods were sent to the mission hospital to help alleviate dozens of malnourished (?patients), mostly children, admitted there.

Caluquembe hospital has in recent days been badly hit by lack of [words indistinct] food. Many patients are daily abandoning the hospital for the countryside in search of traditional (?medicines) as well as food.

MPLA Regime Charged With Blocking Peace

*MB2801195491 (Clandestine) KUP in English to
Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Commentary: "MPLA Continues to Block Peace Process"]

[Text] Jamba, Monday, January 28...The Luanda Government has been accused of throwing new roadblocks in

the way of peace for fear that it will be thrown out of power in free and fair democratic elections.

Political observers in Jamba believe that the recent wave of victories by democratic forces in Africa, especially those in the Lusophone countries, has made the Luanda regime extremely jittery with regard to holding free and fair elections in Angola which it knows it will undoubtedly lose to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The political observers cite the so-called alterations made by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government to a carefully drawn up document by the United States, the Soviet Union and the mediating country, Portugal, in Lisbon recently and which UNITA has [word indistinct] accepted, is a clear sign of lack of seriousness and commitment to the peace process by the MPLA.

According to these sources, the Luanda authorities have as yet not abandoned their illusion of trying to defeat UNITA militarily and thus continue with their repressive and chaotic rule against the will of the Angolan people.

They [not further identified] urged the international community to put more pressure on the MPLA regime to negotiate seriously and in good faith in order to bring the suffering and anguish which has been going on in the country for 15 years to an end.

MPLA's Youth Wing Begins Meeting in Luanda

*MB3001094391 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] Members of the National Committee of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have been meeting at the 10 December Hall in Luanda since this morning to assess the role of the organization in a multiparty system, as well as the general guidelines to reduce the number of its cadres. The meeting will also assess the strategy to be adopted to change the nature of the organization, bearing in mind that JMPLA officials have renounced the principle of strict selection when recruiting members. The meeting will also set the date for the special JMPLA congress.

More on Nujoma, Dos Santos News Conference

*MB2501135691 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia, has ended an official and friendly visit to our country. Yesterday, we broadcast the highlights of his statements on the Angolan peace process. He said Namibia was willing to assist the Angolan people to find the best way of ending the war.

Sam Nujoma also reiterated the desire to establish close bilateral cooperation relations with Angola. Accordingly, he discussed the most important areas of cooperation.

[Begin Nujoma recording in English, fading into Portuguese translation] First, we discussed bilateral cooperation between our two countries, notably trade and joint projects like the Ruacana project.

We also (?discussed) the vaccination of livestock on both sides of the border in order to eradicate diseases. The idea is to increase meat production and its by-products. We also discussed cooperation on fisheries along our coast. Our coast has large fish reserves due to the Benguela cold current.

We also intend to cooperate within the framework of SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] and human resources.

If we don't effectively develop our economies, we will not [words indistinct] SADCC. We (?can only be independent) if our political independence means economic independence. [end recording]

Speaking at the same news conference, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos commented about the future of relations between Angola and South Africa. It is known that an Angolan delegation recently visited Pretoria.

[Begin dos Santos recording] That was a trade delegation [words indistinct] no specific areas of cooperation have been (?established). There is an important political (?factor to take into consideration), namely the continuation of apartheid, instability, and, to a certain extent interference in Angolan affairs.

We intend to hold far-reaching discussions about (?our) problems, by linking trade and economic issues to political matters so that the two countries may enter into an acceptable phase of [words indistinct]. [end recording]

It should be pointed out that there has been an exchange of information between the two countries in the field of [words indistinct]. A source, which asked not to be named, said the South Africans are interested in diamonds. Recently, a delegation approached the management of Endiama [Angola National Diamond Enterprise].

Government Statement Salutes 4 Feb Anniversary

*MB2701131291 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] The Angolan Government yesterday issued a statement on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation. The statement stresses that Portuguese colonialism would never have granted political self-determination to the Angolan people had it not been for the 4 February attack.

The Angolan Government statement points out that the courage displayed by fighters who attacked colonial jails on 4 February 30 years ago reverberated throughout the country, promoting national unity and fighting regionalism, tribalism, and racism.

The statement also says that the gains achieved on 4 February enabled us to clearly interpret the national and international situation, pointing out, for instance, that the government gives priority to its decision to pursue a regulated market economy and introduce a multiparty democracy in the country.

After outlining the general guidelines of the national economic rehabilitation program, the government states that the progress of all its plans depends on achieving a dignified and honorable peace for all the Angolan people.

Official Terms Portugal 'Privileged Partner'

MB2601133491 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] John Eduardo Pinnock, Angolan deputy foreign minister for cooperation, has once again described Portugal as Angola's privileged partner in the economic field. John Pinnock said this in Luanda yesterday when he received a Portuguese delegation from the (?Porto) Industrial Association.

The Angolan deputy foreign minister said that Portugal was in a better position to satisfy Angola's wishes. He said: Angola is entering a new era of political thinking, philosophy, and economic development, and there is no better country than Portugal to assist us in our new march.

The Angolan official recalled the historical ties binding the two nations. He said that Portugal was the colonizing power and that as such as it can assist us in our new march.

Sweden To Grant Government 40 Million Kronor

MB3101092491 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Swedish Ambassador to Angola Per Lindstrom this afternoon discussed with Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Johnny Eduardo Pinnock a proposal to grant emergency aid worth 40 million kronor. Of this sum, 20 million kronor will be given to UNICEF, 12 million kronor will be given to the World Food Program, and the remaining 8 million kronor will finance a food airlift for drought victims in Angola. [passage omitted with indistinct portion]

Spain To Assist Drought, Famine Victims

MB2701100991 Luanda ANGOP in French 1915 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] Luanda, 26 Jan (ANGOP)—The Spanish Government will launch a self-sufficiency food project for victims of drought and famine in central and southern Angola in April this year. This was revealed at a meeting between Antonio Sanchez Jara, Spanish ambassador to Angola, and Johnny Eduardo Pinnock, Angolan deputy foreign minister for cooperation, in Luanda yesterday.

The Kingdom of Spain will also grant our country about 300 scholarships for higher education covering different subjects and offer over 35,000 books to Agostinho Neto University in Luanda. The Spanish ambassador also announced that his government will soon install 120 water fountains in Cazenga District and supply 40 beds to Viana hospital, 12 km from Luanda City.

Sao Tome Owes Nation More Than \$80 Million

MB2801204591 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1940 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Report by ANGOP Correspondent Pascoal Francisco]

[Excerpt] Luanda 28 Jan (ANGOP)—The Republic of Sao Tome and Principe owes Angola more than \$80 million. This figure represents more than half of that country's foreign debt. ANGOP learned this from Daniel Limas dos Santos Daio, prime minister designate of Sao Tome and Principe. With a population of about 120,000 inhabitants, this means that every Sao Tomean citizen owes Angola \$700. [passage omitted]

Malawi

Red Cross Commends State for Aiding Refugees

MB3101091691 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Malawi has been [?commended] [words indistinct] the Mozambican refugees in the country. The commendation was made by the secretary general of the Mozambique Red Cross Society, Mrs. Janet Mondlane, at a briefing session of what her delegation has seen during its visit to Malawi.

Mrs. Mondlane said that the (?returnees) who are now in Mozambique will need assistance, adding that there is a possibility to use Malawi Red Cross [words indistinct] to assist returnees in transit camps in Mozambique.

Namibia

U.S. Official: Mozambique, Angola Request JC

MB3001182491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Windhoek Jan 30 SAPA—Angola and Mozambique have called for the establishment of joint commissions [JC] similar to that between Angola, Cuba, Namibia and South Africa to oversee peace processes in their regions, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, said on Wednesday.

Outlining the successes of the JC, set up to oversee Namibia's transition to independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola, Mr.

Cohen told a media briefing in Windhoek the commission had played "a very constructive role in both those issues".

Mr. Cohen said it was "urgent crisis management" by the JC in April 1989 that brought the Namibian peace process back on track when fighting broke out between South African-led forces and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in northern Namibia.

"I believe the joint commission was able to play a role in the definition of a new constitution for Namibia through the advice that was made available and through its influence on the various parties like SWAPO and the South African Government," Mr. Cohen said.

Regarding the withdrawal of Cuban troops, he said it was only through investigations by the JC and a joint intelligence committee into accusations of violations that these allegations were able to be cleared up.

Mr. Cohen arrived in Windhoek from South Africa on Wednesday after attending a JC meeting in the Cape on Tuesday.

The United States and Soviet Union enjoy observer states at JC proceedings.

Mr. Cohen said the commission was due to complete its work by June 30 when the agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal was fulfilled.

"There is a certain sentiment within the joint commission that it would be constructive to continue in existence with a new mandate," Mr. Cohen said, adding parties were currently discussing what that mandate might be.

He said his personal view was that the issue of regional security in southern Africa was a relevant subject for continued study by a body like the JC.

"There are many large armies in southern Africa, there is a significant amount of armaments...I think the joint commission can provide a vehicle for reduction of tension, reduction of armaments and diversion of expenditures from military to development objectives," he added.

SWAPO's Garoeb on Multiparty Democracy

*MB3001200291 Windhoek Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] The chief coordinator and head of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Moses Garoeb, says the multiparty democracy in Namibia is the result of compromises made by the various political parties in the country.

Garoeb addressed officials of the United National Independence Party of Shisheke, Zambia, yesterday.

He said in an interview with the NBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] that he had pointed out to the

officials that the Namibian political system and the constitution had been achieved by the implementation of [UN] Resolution 435.

He added that SWAPO had made concessions for the sake of progress and the speedy implementation of independence.

Garoeb said SWAPO believed that the particular form of multiparty democracy Namibia had now was not necessarily the true choice of the majority of the Namibian people.

He added that the election had been contrived in a manner which secured seats for parties in excess of their real support. He said SWAPO would see to it that it receives a two-thirds majority in the next elections.

President Returns From State Visit to Congo

*MB2801095691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0946 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 28 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma arrived back in Windhoek at the weekend from a 3-day state visit to the Congo. NamBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The government delegation, which included Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Netumbo Ndainwah, signed a bilateral economic cooperation agreement between Namibia and Congo during the visit.

President Nujoma and Congo President Denis Sassou-Nguesso reaffirmed in a joint communique to further strengthen bilateral ties between their two countries.

They said although progress had been made in South Africa, steps should be taken to remove all obstacles which hampered the eradication of apartheid.

They appealed to the international community to continue the support for the struggle in South Africa.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

*MB2901175191 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] A joint commission of cooperation has been established between Namibia and the Congo. The Namibian deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Netumbo Ndainwah, said in Windhoek that the commission was established in terms of the general cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, on Saturday.

Mrs. [as heard] Ndainwah accompanied President Sam Nujoma of Namibia on a state visit to Angola and the Congo last week. She said on her return that experts from the two countries would work out ways to implement the agreement. The future of a technical secondary school for Namibian children in the Congo was also discussed.

The two countries agreed that the school would remain open for another year because of lack of school facilities in Namibia.

Court Orders Arrest of 2 Spanish Captains

*MB2801094291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0912 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 28 SAPA—The Namibian High Court ordered the arrest on Monday of two of the five Spanish trawlers seized by Namibian authorities and charged with fishing illegally in the country's territorial waters.

Mr. Justice Bryan O'Linn issued the order in Windhoek on Friday following an application by the Liberian registered Lavinia Corporation against the Friopesca Uno and the Friopesca Dos.

According to the court documents, the vessels were supplied with fuel bunkers last year worth about R[and]700,000 and the amount is still owed to Lavinia Corporation.

Namibian authorities seized five Spanish trawlers off the northern Namibian coast on November 24 last year and ordered them to the port of Luderitz, where they remain under police guard.

The captains of the trawlers, who are under ship's arrest, are due to appear in court shortly to face charges of illegal fishing.

Metal Discoveries, Mining Important to Economy

*MB2501181291 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] The Namibian Finance Minister, Dr. Otto Herrigel, says several discoveries of metals and mineral deposits indicate that mining will become increasingly important to Namibia's economic future.

Dr. Herrigel said Rand Mines had located lead, zinc, and silver deposits, estimated at about 20 million tonnes in Kaokoland in north-western Namibia, and a discovery of gold was made in the same region.

Dr. Herrigel said Namibia's consolidated diamond mines had established the existence of major offshore diamond deposits, while major foreign interest was being shown in the (?Kudu) offshore gasfields.

Meanwhile the TCL [Tsumeb Corporation LTD] copper mine in Tsumeb in northern Namibia, reported that it faced closure within three years due to a lack of copper ores and falling copper prices. However, Dr. Herrigel said initial discoveries of gold had been made in the Tsumeb and nearby Grootfontein areas.

Dr. Herrigel also held out the possibility of Namibia discovering oil, or at least, so called wet gas which could be processed into liquid fuel.

Government Urges 'Illegal Aliens' To Leave

*MB2901062891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2158 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 28 SAPA—The Namibian Government has called on all illegal aliens to leave the country as soon as possible, NamBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The deputy director of immigration and border control, Mr. David Shimuino, said that all foreigners who did not qualify for citizenship, work or residence permits were regarded as illegal aliens and should leave as soon as possible.

Mr. Shimuino pointed out, however, that work and residence permits had been issued to many foreigners following recommendations by employers and ministries.

He added that only foreigners with specialised skills, such as doctors and engineers who could not be replaced by Namibian citizens, qualified for permits.

Mr. Shimuino also announced that a Committee on Immigration Control, consisting of representatives from the Ministries of Home Affairs, Justice and Labour, had been set up to look into the matter.

Zambia

Kaunda Sent 'Special Message' by Bendjedid

*MB3001183891 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] A Freedom House spokesman said today that Algeria's president, Chadli Bendjedid, has sent a special message to President Kaunda. The spokesman said the message, whose contents were not disclosed, was delivered to the secretary general of the ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], by President Chadli Bendjedid's special envoy, (Ramvani Chimanga).

MMD Says Nominated MP's 'Unconstitutional'

*MB2501132191 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] The Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] today charged that Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, State Secretary for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and eight other nominated members of Parliament were still in their offices unconstitutionally. The chairman of the MMD's legal committee, Mr. Lesley Mwanawassa, told a press conference at the party's secretariat that all nominated members of Parliament should have ceased to hold office on 17 December 1990 when the constitution was amended.

He said before the amendment the constitution required that there be 125 elected members of Parliament, 10 nominated, and the speaker, but after amendment there should only be 150 elected members and the speaker.

Mr. Mwanawassa, whose press conference was prompted by statements made by leaders of UNIP [United National Independence Party] and, in particular, those by Party Secretary General Grey Zulu about three days ago, said it was unfortunate that UNIP should be in a such a hurry to get rid of members of Parliament who had resigned from UNIP.

Comrade Zulu was reported as having said that he had written to the speaker, asking him to drop three parliamentarians who had resigned from UNIP so that by-elections could be held in their constituencies.

Chomba Dismisses Claim

*MB2501193691 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] Legal Affairs Minister and Attorney General Frederick Chomba said today that continued holding of office (?as members of Parliament) by Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, and other nominated members of [words indistinct] was part of the (?clause) of Article [number indistinct].

Comrade Chomba, who was reacting to charges by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy that the prime minister and other nominated members of Parliament were now in their (?offices) unconstitutionally, said this was a blatant distortion of the Constitution by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy chairman for legal subcommittee, Mr. Lesley Mwanawassa.

He said according to Article 74, (?clause 6), of the Zambian Constitution, which deals with constituencies, these members of Parliament were [words indistinct] of parliament. He said it was wrong for Mr. Mwanawassa to give the public the impression that the prime minister was holding office unconstitutionally.

Support, Loyalty to UNIP Ruling Party Noted

Citizens' Votes Sought

*MB2501075791 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] Luapula Province member of the Central Committee Comrade Haswell Mwale has urged people in Zambia to be careful of some politicians who believe in the use of violence to achieve political aims. He reminded them that if they want to continue enjoying peace and stability they should vote for UNIP [United National Independence Party], which will continue to guarantee stability and development in Zambia.

Addressing a meeting at (Lusilwe) in Nchelenge constituency, Comrade Mwale said parties that practice violence should be avoided at all costs.

'Traditional' Support Cited

*MB2501193291 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 91*

[Text] The secretary general of the ruling United National Independence Party, UNIP, Comrade Grey Zulu, has defended traditional rulers against charges of supporting UNIP [words indistinct] (?political opponents). Comrade Zulu said traditional rulers support UNIP because (?of their) commitment to peace, [words indistinct] love and [words indistinct].

Comrade Zulu told a rally at [name indistinct] north of Kasama today that chiefs in fact endorse the [words indistinct] for one-party system in the [words indistinct] and, therefore, urged the nation to listen to traditional leaders [words indistinct] commitment for national development stems from [words indistinct].

Parliamentarians' Loyalty Praised

*MB3001190691 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Prime Minister Malimba Masheke has praised members of Parliament in the Copperbelt for remaining loyal to the ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], despite moves by the opposition parties to win them to their side. He said all members of Parliament in the Copperbelt have remained unshaken by the events, and waited to see UNIP forge ahead with its programs to include uniting the people.

Comrade Masheke was addressing a public rally in Mushili today on his last leg of a 10-day tour of the Copperbelt Province.

Public Workers' Loyalty Urged

*MB3001190491 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi today said Zambians were free to join any political party of their choice. Comrade Shapi said the only people the United National Independence Party would like to be loyal to it are public workers [words indistinct] diversity of their operations, should respect and implement policies of the present government.

He challenged the political, ideological, and legal subcommittee to [words indistinct] but meanwhile appealed to people of (?Chilanga) District not to be misled by those in opposition. He said opposition parties were bent on spreading lies and making false promises which they will not fulfill even if they were voted into power.

Claims That Miners Quit UNIP Dismissed

*MB2901213991 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] The prime minister, General Marimba Masheke, has dismissed claims by Mineworkers Union of Zambia, MUZ, Chairman Jonathan Simakuni that all miners

have quit UNIP [United National Independence Party] and joined the Movement for Multiparty Democracy. He told a rally attended by more than 5,000 people at the Civic Center in Mufulira today, that MUZ has no right to [words indistinct] claims for miners because some of them are still UNIP members. He said he has met some MUZ officials who have expressed solidarity with UNIP and informed him that they do not intend to leave for any other party.

The prime minister's sentiments were echoed by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Alexander Kamalondo who said he had also received delegations of MUZ branch officials who assured him that they were still members of UNIP.

Gen. Masheke has also said the amended Industrial Relations Act will ensure democracy within the labor movement because workers will now have the right to decide whether or not to belong to a union.

UNIP Says Citizens Buying Zimbabwean Bread

MB2901175591 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] A member of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party [UNIP], Mr. (Joseph Sinambe), has condemned the practice of some Livingstone residents who cross into Zimbabwe to buy bread for resale in Zambia.

Mr. (Sinambe) urged businessmen to make bread available locally at lower prices to prevent people from crossing into Zimbabwe. He said in the eastern border region, Malawians were crossing into Zambia to buy essential commodities.

25 Applications for New Parties Reported

MB2901213091 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] The office of the Ndola senior district governor has received 25 applications for the formation of more opposition parties in the country. Ndola Senior Governor Leslie Mbula announced today that his office was expecting a lot more such applications following the adoption of a plural political system.

Speaking in his introductory remarks during a UNIP [United National Independence Party] meeting in [name indistinct] hall addressed by member of the Central Committee Timothy Walamba, the governor urged all peace loving Zambians to ignore all other parties and rally behind UNIP for more prosperity. Comrade Mbula appealed to the people of Ndola to turn up in large numbers at the UNIP rally to be addressed by Prime Minister Malimba Masheke at [name indistinct] center tomorrow morning.

Kaunda Criticizes UN Aid Suspension to Sudan

AB2501214491 Dakar PANA in English 1823 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] Lusaka, 25 Jan (ZANA/PANA)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia Friday described as unfortunate the decision by the United Nations to suspend aid to Sudan and said the world body should not be politicised in conflicts as it risked being disrupted. The UN suspended emergency food relief to Sudan where millions are faced with starvation as a result of Khartoum supporting Iraq.

Answering questions during a press briefing at State House, Kaunda pointed out that the children dying in Sudan did not know anything about the Gulf war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES last week quoted UN Under Secretary General James Jonah, who was to visit Khartoum on 19 January to make arrangements for the shipments, as saying that he had decided to postpone the visit because of the Sudanese Government's preoccupation with the Gulf crisis and the possibility of anti-US riots. But the American Government has opposed the delay because it feels the risk of violence would be small.

I do not take sides in the Sudan conflict. It is an internal issue which should be resolved peacefully," [quotation marks as received] Kaunda said.

Meanwhile, Kaunda said Zambia did not need the permission of anyone to grant asylum to people fleeing from trouble-torn nations.

He reiterated that Zambia had no cause to deny if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's family had been granted refuge in the country as a British newspaper report claimed. The president said former Ugandan President Milton Obote and his family were granted political asylum in Zambia. We keep them here and we are looking after them because they are fellow human beings," [quotation marks as received] he said.

Kaunda Still Committed to Price Decontrol

MB2501192891 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 91

[Text] President Kaunda has said the government is still committed to the policy of price decontrol although parastatal companies have been urged to exercise restraint in price increases.

(?In replying) to Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke's statement at [words indistinct], Comrade Kaunda told a news briefing at State House this afternoon that the prime minister's appeal was directed at some parastatals which [words indistinct] price increases.

Comrade Kaunda said the purpose of the prime minister's appeal was for the parastatals to exercise restraint in

price increases and instead to address the problem of over [words indistinct] arising from (?inefficiencies) and underemployment.

He pointed out that the government, as the main shareholder of the parastatals, is concerned at the manner in which the management of some parastatals constantly increase prices without due regard to improving operational efficiency. Comrade Kaunda told the gathering that the government is determined to create price stability in the economy through increased production leading to (?regular) supplies of food and services in the country.

In another development, President Kaunda is expected to launch a project under the Social Action Program scheme. Speaking at a news briefing at State House this afternoon, Comrade Kaunda said the Social Action Program, which is to improve services in the social sector, is receiving a lot of support from the international community. Comrade Kaunda said while Zambia may experience suffering at the moment, the program the government has embarked on [words indistinct].

Zimbabwe

IOJ Likely To Be Holding Last Congress

MB3001192691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1827 GMT 30 Jan 91

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Harare Jan 30 SAPA—The fate of one of the last instruments of communism in Eastern Europe is in the balance, following a divisive, disorganised and often bitter five days in Harare's International Conference Centre.

Many believe the congress of the International Organisation of Journalists [IOJ], hitherto regarded as a vehicle for Stalinist propaganda, was its last.

For most of the 300-odd delegates readying to leave on Wednesday, it certainly has never been quite like this.

Established in 1946 in Copenhagen as a genuine attempt to bring journalists all over the world under a single trade union protecting their rights, backing their demands for improved working conditions, and standing up for freedom of the press, it split almost immediately into a Brussels-based faction (the International Federation of Journalists) representing Western press values.

The IOJ renovated an historic old building in central Prague and turned it into a luxurious headquarters complete with crystal chandeliers, Persian carpets and antique furniture.

At the same time, it took its cue from the Moscow-dominated Communist Party, and established a permanent Secretariat, whose main task appeared to be the propagation of propaganda of the information branches of the Communist Party.

When the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968, the move was applauded by the IOJ, which also made no move to defend many of its members suddenly detained by the new regime, or any of those subsequently harassed.

Sadly for the IOJ, among the persecuted that it failed to support was Vaclav Havel, who became president of Czechoslovakia in 1990, in the wake of the turmoil of 1989 that threw out communist rule.

The IOJ has now been given until the end of June to move out of Czechoslovakia and to pay back to the new government the millions of dollars that were poured into its coffers by the Czechoslovakia Communist Party.

The Czechoslovakian Government was watching the Harare congress—the first time the IOJ has held a congress outside Eastern Europe—for signs of dramatic change, and they got it.

The congress approved a new constitution, which insists that it remain politically independent, declares its support for multi-party democracy, freedom of information, and pledges to work for the security and safety of all its members, drawn from Mongolia to Vietnam, and from Mozambique to Ecuador.

"From this congress, the IOJ starts to reconsider its history and begins to grow up again," said Armando Rollemberg, the young chief of Brazil's National Journalists Federation, who was elected as its new president.

Throughout the congress there was recognition of the failures of the past, as delegate after delegate called for a new leaf to be turned over.

"But the rhetoric appears still outpaced by the reality," said Kaarle Nordenstreng, Swedish professor of journalism, who held the post of president for the 15 previous years.

He added: "A page has been turned, but personally I think it was less than half turned. It could have been turned much more."

The criticism of the congress stems from the surprising election to the key post of secretary-general of Gerard Gatinot, leader of a small French communist union.

The 66-year-old rotund Gatinot has spent the last two decades as the IOJ's vice-president, and a close friend and ally of the previous secretary-general installed in the the pre-perestroika days, the stagnation, the Brezhnev era," said a senior Soviet delegate.

"It was a very serious mistake to have someone who represents the old days."

Observers found his election even more surprising after the debacle of his presentation to the congress of the state of the IOJ's finances.

The congress threw out his report when Gatinot failed to give any estimate of the IOJ's assets, ignored the profits made from businesses set up by the IOJ in Prague, and

could not explain how the renovation of the Paris centre of the IOJ, where Gatinot has his office, had cost U.S. dollars 100,000.

They were even more alarmed when the treasurer, a previously nominal title, found to his surprise that there was U.S. dollars 7 million in bank accounts in Germany, as well as unknown sums in Swiss banks.

The congress itself was a lavish affair with delegates billeted mostly in the luxury of the Harare Sheraton Hotel, with their own large private dining room.

The only delegations to pay for their air fares were the Soviets and the North Koreans. It came as no surprise to learn that the congress is setting the IOJ back to the tune of U.S. dollars 1.5 million, figures usually reserved for World Bank conferences.

The Hungarian delegation announced its immediate intention to dump the IOJ for the Brussels-based IFJ, while the Finnish group said it was suspending its membership with immediate effect.

Many others are expected to do the same as soon as they report back to their home unions.

Diplomatic sources report that Gatinot's election has hardened the Czechoslovakian Government's decision to eject the IOJ, and that a message of this nature was communicated to the hierarchy immediately after the elections.

Without the support of the Eastern Europeans, and deprived of its unlikely headquarters, the IOJ's future is seen as limited.

Paper Urges 'Unconditional Surrender' by Iraq

*MB2501110291 Harare THE HERALD
in English 18 Jan 91 p 6*

[Editorial: "Saddam's Folly Makes Iraqis Pay"]

[Text] The war of words is over. The shooting war has begun.

As expected the battle to wrest Kuwait back from Iraq started with a massive aerial bombardment on Baghdad and Iraqi positions in Kuwait that, by all accounts, achieved its aim in crippling strategic Iraqi military and communication installations.

Nothing is ever certain in war, but within just a few hours of hostilities starting, the multinational force ranged against Iraq appears to have significantly blunted that country's ability to wage the "mother of a war" promised by President Saddam Husayn.

The Iraq president has long boasted of being ready for anything. But from Iraq's response, or rather lack of it, to an attack it had been repeatedly warning about, it indicates that President Husayn and his forces were anything but ready.

Either the Iraqi leader underestimated the strength of the army he was up against—difficult to understand since the military build-up was the subject of daily bulletins—or greatly exaggerated the Iraqi capability to beat back the onslaught.

Whatever the case, hardly the level of calculation expected of a leader capable of fighting, much less winning, the protracted war President Husayn has been promising to unleash.

For Iraq's power of retaliation to be so badly crippled, and so quickly, at this stage of hostilities suggests that Saddam Husayn is rather better at rattling rockets than firing them. Indeed, the few rockets the Iraqis did manage to loose off, by all accounts, fell far short of their targets.

From the outset of the Gulf crisis, it was clear that the Iraqis would be badly outgunned if not outnumbered. Now they have had a taste of the awesome weaponry ranged against them.

Saddam Husayn's misreading of the situation that Iraq had placed itself in by invading Kuwait, has to put his stability in question. But there has been something unhinged about events in the Gulf from the moment Saddam Husayn deluded himself into believing that he could take on Kuwait with impunity. He made a bad mistake, a mistake that any leader of stature, with the welfare of his people at heart, might be expected to quickly remedy.

But Saddam Husayn continued to shout defiance and the Iraqi people now pay the price of their leader's folly. Even though attacks are being directed at military and other strategic targets, it is certain that innocent lives will be lost. Hearts will go out to the Iraqi people.

There appears good reason to believe that yesterday's aerial attacks, which included strikes on Iraqi airfields aircraft on the ground, have greatly reduced, if not destroyed, Iraq's feared chemical, biological and nuclear attack capability. The hope is that the estimates are correct. For use of these weapons would almost certainly broaden the scope of the war and prolong it.

There is concern, too, that it could be difficult to dislodge the Iraqi forces entrenched inside Kuwait. The plan is to soften them up by massive aerial attacks before any attempt is made to take the ground, but unless the Iraqis break under the bombardment, U.S. and allied forces could be denied the quick and decisive victory they aim for and which an anxious world hopes will be achieved.

But still more fervent is the hope that Saddam Husayn will finally come to his senses and quit Kuwait. If he does, further destruction will be avoided, although he will have to swallow the bitter pill of unconditional surrender. But lives will be spared and for that, the Iraqi leader might regain some stature as a leader.

Fuel Prices Hiked Again; Gulf War Blamed

MB3001162291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1552 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] Harare Jan 30 SAPA—Zimbabwe has "once again" increased fuel prices, in the light of the Gulf war, with the increases ranging from 32 to 53 percent with effect from midnight on Wednesday. ZIANA, the domestic news agency, reported.

The increases, which were announced at a press conference here by the minister of energy and water resources and development, Herbert Ushewokunze, come only four months after the last price rise in September.

The price of petrol has gone up by 53 percent from ZD[Zimbabwe dollar]1.66 to ZD2.54 per litre.

Mr. Ushewokunze said the price of diesel would go up by 47 percent from 91.4 cents per litre to ZD1.34 cents per litre.

Jet A1, the fuel used by jet and turboprop aircraft, goes up to ZD1.70 cents from ZD1.29 a litre, an increase of 32 percent.

Aviation gas has been increased by 53 percent from 122.371 cents to 187 cents per litre, ZIANA said.

Liquid paraffin gas will cost ZD2.91 per litre, an increase of 53 percent from ZD1.90 cents per litre.

Mr. Ushewokunze said liquid paraffin would remain at 71 cents per litre, because it was used for lighting by "the urban and rural poor".

Last September petrol and diesel went up by 45 percent.

Mr. Ushewokunze told Wednesday's press conference, also attended by representatives of the various oil companies, that the new increases would only have a moderate effect on Zimbabwe's economy.

He made it clear the increases in fuel prices were in part intended to reduce fuel consumption and appealed to the public to conserve fuel, though he said the country was assured of an uninterrupted supply of fuel for the next six months.

He said consultations had been conducted between government ministries, which had analysed the impact of the price increase on every sector of the economy.

"It is generally agreed that there will be an average increase of costs resulting from these increases, which are acceptable for the economy to absorb. The price increases will therefore have a moderate effect on our economy," he said.

Mr. Ushewokunze said since the outbreak of war in the gulf, import prices of petrol had risen by 95 percent, diesel by 122 percent and jet A-1 by 175 percent.

The National Oil Company of Zimbabwe (NOCZIM), which procures oil in bulk for distribution to local oil

companies, had incurred losses amounting to more than ZD[Zimbabwe dollar]305 million by last November, he said.

Apart from the Gulf conflict, domestic and external factors had adversely affected the prices, contributing to NOCZIM's "worsening financial position".

Government Authorizes Truckers To Transit Zambia

MB2901054091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0246 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] Harare, Jan 28 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government has formally authorised road hauliers, who until recently travelled through Mozambique, to reroute their goods through Zambia to get to Malawi.

The change follows the deteriorating security situation on the road through Mozambique's Tete Province, reports Zimbabwe's ZIANA News Agency.

Road traffic on the route came to a halt recently after Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels attacked a convoy, killing several drivers, ZIANA said.

The attack followed the discontinuation of Zimbabwe army escorts on the route, in terms of an agreement between the Mozambique Government and Renamo.

The agreement requires that Zimbabwe troops limit their operations to protecting the trade corridors between Zimbabwe and the ports of Beira and Maputo.

After the attack traffic from Zimbabwe stopped, road hauliers instead took the longer and more expensive route to Malawi—an extra 2000 km through Zambia, where petrol costs more.

Although Zimbabwean transporters switched quickly to the Zambian route, official authorisation was required to comply with the terms of the road service permits.

The government announcement on Monday evening regularises the position.

The statement, issued by the Road Motor Transportation [as received], said: "Due to the security situation on the Nyamapanda-Tete-Zobwe route, transport operators who are holders of road service permits which authorise them to haul goods through Nyamapanda border post are hereby being authorised to use the route through Chirundu border post."

Mozambique's New Transport Charges Deferred

MB2901113991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 29 Jan 91 p 3

[Report by Michael Hartnack: "Maputo's New Transport Fees Put On Hold"]

[Text] Harare—Zimbabwe and Mozambique have agreed to a two-month delay in implementing a new hard currency payment system for transport fees, which

threatened a wholesale rerouting of Zimbabwean imports to SA's [South Africa's] ports.

Sources in Harare confirm that Zimbabwe Transport Minister Denis Norman and his Mozambican counterpart, Gen. Armando Gwebuza, have met to seek a compromise payments formula to ease the critical cash-flow situation for Mozambique's state-owned railways, CFM [Caminhos de Ferro dos Mocambique].

Six years of efforts to divert Zimbabwean traffic away from SA [South African] ports were jeopardised in December when Mozambique demanded that Zimbabwean shipments be paid for in advance in US dollars. Previously, Zimbabwean importers paid in arrear in local currency.

Norman and Gwebuza have agreed to delay introduction of any new payments system until April 1, pending negotiations, say transport industry sources. About R[and]350m [million] has been spent since 1984 on rehabilitating Zimbabwe's direct access to the Indian Ocean via Mozambique, with the result that trade sent through the SA transport system has declined from 95 percent to less than 70 percent.

CFM's cashflow crisis has been aggravated by the need to hire extra locomotives from Zimbabwe. Even greater demands will be placed upon CFM's locomotive pool if Zimbabwe succeeds in reopening the 700 km Limpopo corridor as planned this quarter, restoring direct access to Maputo's deep water harbour. Routine traffic was halted by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] sabotage in August 1984.

All traffic in the Tete corridor linking Zimbabwe and Malawi halted following a series of rebel ambushes earlier this month.

United Nations Donation To Aid Legal Reform

*MB2401074091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0013 GMT 24 Jan 91*

[Text] Harare Jan 23 SAPA—Equipment worth about 65,000 Zim[Zimbabwe]dollars (25,000 USD [U.S. dollars]) was on Wednesday [23 January] given to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs by the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

The equipment would boost the implementation of the constitutional law reform project in Zimbabwe, which started in 1982, reported ZIANA national news agency.

Three units, which comprised a stencil duplicator, an automatic scanner and a word processor, were presented by the UNDP resident representative to Zimbabwe, Mr. Dusan Dragic, to the permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr. Misheck Cheda.

Mr. Dragic said the equipment was designed with the latest technology and would be of invaluable help to

Zimbabwe in its gradual transformation from the colonial legal system it inherited at independence in 1980.

He also said he was pleased by the efforts the Zimbabwe Government had made with assistance from other governments in reforming its legal system, to make it conform with the new socio-economic order.

Since 1982, when the government created the new justice ministry to undertake legal reforms, based on the principle of growth and equity in a new society, the UNDP took heed of the ministry's request for technical assistance and provided trained and experienced staff to help in the field of legal drafting.

Mr. Cheda said the donation would go a long way in the effective implementation of the constitutional law reform project in Zimbabwe.

Railways Receive \$98 Million World Bank Loan

*MB2501105591 Harare THE HERALD
in English 17 Jan 91 p 9*

[Unattributed report: "NRZ To Get \$98m Loan From World Bank"]

[Text] Zimbabwe and the World Bank have signed an \$98 million loan agreement for the second National Railways of Zimbabwe project, under which the parastatal aims to provide an improved and efficient service.

A statement from Washington DC, where the signing ceremony took place on Tuesday [15 January], said: "The project would support the organisational, financial and asset restructuring of the National Railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ] to enable it to be more efficient and financially self-sustaining."

The loan agreement would enable the NRZ to obtain new locomotives, spare parts, wagons and passenger coaches. Last year the parastatal announced that improvement of its services would involve a \$550 million investment over 10 years.

Part of the funding for the ambitious programme would come from external financial institutions and donor agencies which included the United States Agency for International Development, and the World Bank.

Accepting the loan on behalf of the Government, Zimbabwe's ambassador to the United States, Cde [Comrade] Stanislaus Chigwedere, said the transport sector was the limb of the country's economic activity.

He added that the Government was re-envirogating the transport sector and giving it maximum attention to ensure that it "remained efficient, competent and viable."

The self-sufficiency of Zimbabwe's railway system was expected to save the country millions of foreign exchange spent on hiring locomotives, coaches and wagons from other countries, South Africa in particular.

Liberia

Explosion at Justice Ministry, Casualties Unknown

AB3001142091 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT
30 Jan 91

[Excerpt] Freetown, Jan 30 (AFP)—An explosion due to a power overload ripped through Liberia's Justice Ministry late Monday, state national radio said in a report monitored here Wednesday. The radio, which did not report the extent of the damage or mention casualties, quoted Liberian Electricity Corporation (LEC) managing coordinator Henry Jai as saying that "illegal connections" to the power system by consumers caused the "serious situation of overloading". Mr. Jai said an acute fuel shortage was hampering the corporation's generation capacity, as reserve fuel from the Liberian Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC) and stocks brought in by West African peacekeeping troops had run out. The official recommended massive fuel imports to offset the shortage. [passage omitted]

Nimba County Citizens Asked To Lay Down Arms

AB3101111891 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Citizens of Nimba county who are still bearing arms have been called upon to immediately and unconditionally lay down their arms. According to acting Presidential Affairs Minister Dr. (Joseph Gwanor), the rebellion was over and the longer the conflict continued, the sufferings of the Liberian people would be prolonged.

Dr. (Gwanor), who was speaking recently at an all-Nimba County meeting at the Executive Pavilion in Monrovia, noted that with the removal of the Doe regime by Field Marshal Prince Johnson [title as heard], the rebellion should have come to an end. The acting presidential affairs minister agreed with Brigadier General Johnson that guns that liberate should not rule, adding that this was a wise and consoling statement from the leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front.

The guns which held the people hostage and deprived them of the basic necessities of life must not rule the Liberian people, Dr. (Gwanor) observed, and added that guns were not made to govern but rather for the removal of dictatorship and institution of democracy.

Nimba citizens bearing arms were then asked for whom they were fighting. Dr. (Gwanor)'s appeal comes in the wake of numerous appeals from Liberians at home and abroad and the international community for warring factions in the Liberian civil conflict to lay down their arms and seek a political solution.

Mali

Foreign Ministry Calls for End to Gulf War

AB3001180991 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 1500 GMT 30 Jan 91

[Text] In the face of new developments in the Gulf crisis, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation has issued a communique stating that Mali calls on all the parties to end hostilities and resume negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Here is Sidiki Konate.

[Konate] The communique expresses the regret of the Government of the Republic of Mali concerning the outbreak of the war on Wednesday, 16 January, between the forces of the international coalition and Iraq following the failure of negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf conflict in conformity with UN Security Council Resolution 678.

The Foreign Ministry communique states that Mali, which is aware of the gravity of the situation, calls on all the parties to end hostilities and resume negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Since the crisis began in August 1990, the Government of the Republic of Mali has actively contributed to initiatives for the peaceful settlement of the conflict, the main objectives being the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and restoration of that country's sovereignty in conformity with the traditional virtues of wisdom of the Malian people and principles of our country's foreign policy. These principles include the nonuse of force, respect of the sovereignty of states, noninterference in the internal affairs of states, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Thus, the communique says that the people and Government of Mali had the honor to welcome many emissaries from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, and the PLO who came to deliver messages to General Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the party and president of the Republic. The head of state sent many missions to his regional counterparts and other friendly countries as part of the search for a peaceful settlement of the crisis and understanding and concord among all the parties concerned.

Moreover, in his 20 January address on the occasion of the Malian Army's 30th anniversary, the head of state said, and I quote, the need to ensure the observance of international law should not obscure that of safeguarding the conditions for lasting peace in that region. It is not too late to secure the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and end all hostilities in order to preserve the future. Therefore, the people and Government of Mali reaffirms their firm commitment to the noble ideals of the UN Charter and are constantly prepared for a peaceful and definitive settlement of all the aspects of this conflict, in the interest of all the parties concerned and international community.

The Foreign Ministry communique concludes that the Malian people, its party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, and government again stress the urgent need for the international community to give high priority to summoning an international conference on the Middle East in order to find a final solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict and create conditions for peace and security for all the peoples of the region.

Security Forces Crush Student With Tank

AB3101141091 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT
31 Jan 91

[Text] Jan 31 (AFP)—A college student wounded by gunshot in a clash with security forces in Mali was then crushed to death by a tank, the head of the local human rights association said here Thursday. Lawyer Demba Diallo said the killing occurred on Monday in the southern town of Sikasso, where the situation was said to be still tense.

The student's body was delivered to his father with instructions for a "discreet burial." Mr. Diallo said. The distraught father had filed a complaint with the rights body, another source said.

Pupils, Students Urged To Return to School

AB2801185291 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 1500 GMT 26 Jan 91

[Text] Today the Democratic Union of Malian People Central Executive Bureau met at the People's Palace under the chairmanship of General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the party and president of the Republic. They discussed the troubles that hit some towns of our country, especially our capital, Bamako. They deplored the sordid acts committed by vandals under the cover of the Movement of Pupils and Students. Those people, who hide behind these young people, want to distract them from their studies.

The Central Executive Bureau calls on party branches, organs, officials, democratic organizations, and parents' associations at all levels to inform and sensitize their children in order to enable them to pursue their studies calmly. The Central Executive Bureau urges pupils and students not to fall into the trap of those who want to disturb public peace. Before closing the session, the secretary general of the party briefed the participants on events in Africa and in the rest of the world.

Situation Remains 'Tense,' Arrests Continue

AB3001194591 Libreville Africa No. 1
in French 1230 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] In Mali, the social situation remains tense, despite the gradual return to normalcy noted in the Malian capital after the recent insurrectional demonstrations that were severely repressed by the security forces. This

morning, some arrests were reported in Bamako where we join our special correspondent, Guy Bertrand Mapangou:

[Begin Mapangou recording] There has been a new wave of arrests among opposition circles. The most recent one was that of Oumar Mariko, general secretary of the Mali Pupils and Students Association, which occurred yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mariko, whose association is one of those struggling for a democratic opening, was picked up for interrogation while he was awaited at a meeting at which the possibility of a dialogue between the democratic struggle organizations and the authorities was to be discussed. He had already been arrested during the 21-22 January student demonstrations. It may be recalled that during these demonstrations, many people, including children 17 to 18, had been arrested. They are still in detention in Bamako police stations.

The other two associations, namely the Alliance for Democracy in Mali, Adema, and the National Committee for a Democratic Initiative, CNID, expressed profound indignation at the arrest of Oumar Mariko and fear, quote, that this arrest should be interpreted as a new hardening of the government position, in any event, as the end of any possibility of dialogue, unquote. It is worth mentioning that none so far knows where the representative of the students is detained. Adema and the CNID were expected to hold a news conference today on the attitude to adopt in the face of the authorities' intransigence. In any event, an atmosphere of revolt prevails and Bamako might be the scene of fresh trouble as machine guns are once again seen in the streets, an indication that something will happen very shortly. [end recording]

Amnesty Charges Torture, Illegal Detention

AB3001232091 London BBC World Service
in English 0730 GMT 30 Jan 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The international human rights group, Amnesty International, has accused the Government of Mali of the torture, ill-treatment and illegal detention of political prisoners, including many children. The London-based group said at least 240 people have been held without charge for 10 days following protests in the capital, Bamako. Amnesty said that in one case 200 people had been held in one cell without facilities and fed only bread and water. Others have been beaten and left in the sand without water for long periods of time.

The Malian interior minister, General Sekou Ly, has said that only two people were arrested following the protest.

UDPM on French Socialist Party Dialogue Call

AB2801192291 Bamako Domestic Service
in French 0900 GMT 27 Jan 91

[Text] A press communique from the Central Executive Bureau, BEC, says according to broadcasts from Radio

France International on 23 and 24 January 1991, the French Socialist Party has manifested its worry over the situation in our country after the disturbances on 21 and 22 January and has called on the Malian Government to meet with the opposition. The CEB of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, having taken cognizance of this statement, wishes to remind the French Socialist Party that the Malian authorities are the first to deplore these events provoked by vandals, especially considering that Malian values are opposed to violence and that the damage caused is to the detriment of Malian citizens.

Concerning dialogue with the current opposition groups to which the French Socialist Party invites us, the BEC communique specifies that the various grand forums organized by the UDPM show very well that the party has always been open to dialogue and that it has done that without lessons from anyone else. Regarding multiparty politics in particular, it is also pertinent to remark that this debate was initiated by the party, that it is continuing normally, and that it is open to anyone wishing to participate. It is the Malian people who constitutionally accepted a single party expressing the people's will.

The party has always been concerned with finding effective answers to the major issues that face the nation, especially multiparty politics. Since the national conference of cadres in December 1989 during which some cadres called for multiparty politics, the debate was opened and has not been closed, and the secretary general of the party, in each of his major speeches, recalls the need for this dialogue because, as he said in his New Year's message to the nation, I quote: It is only in stability and through a democratic dialogue that we will together forge a harmonious and prosperous Mali, end of quote.

The UDPM advocates dialogue with respect to the Constitution and laws of our country and considers that inciting violence through instigating juvenile exuberance is certainly not the best form of dialogue, contrary to what some people may think. That is why Malians find it difficult to understand certain institutions' support for such violence, if the real goal of those institutions is to help establish a positive dialogue instead of encouraging acts that no country will tolerate on its soil. The Malian people are mature enough to assume their responsibility in the face of any situation whatsoever, continues the communique, and it is from its own resources that it will still derive the moral strength required to surmount this new trial.

Nigeria

Islamic Preacher Calls for Anti-U.S. Jihad

AB3101103491 Paris AFP in French 0029 GMT
31 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jan (AFP)—An Islamic preacher was arrested yesterday in Yola (Gongola State, eastern Nigeria) for publicly preaching pro-Iraqi sermons, it was learned from local police.

The authorities noted that Mr. Ahmadu Usumaa, who arrived in Yola from Katsina (north of the country), had called on Nigerian Muslims in his sermon to wage "jihad" (holy war) against American interests in Nigeria and called on the Federal Military Government to send troops to defend Iraq against "Western devils". A neutral attitude on the part of the Nigerian Government in this Gulf War would be "non-Islamic and satanic", he added, according to the same sources.

Since the beginning of the Gulf crisis, the Nigerian Government has repeatedly made clear its official stand in favor of an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and respect for UN resolutions. However, pro-Iraqi sentiments have spread among the Nigerian Muslim community, the largest in sub-Saharan Africa, estimated to be about half of its 115 and 120 million inhabitants, observers note.

Paper Calls for Cease-Fire, Peace in Gulf

AB2801183291 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 28 Jan 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The NATIONAL CONCORD, in its editorials, writes on the need for a cease-fire in the Gulf. The CONCORD says that for the past one week, many innocent lives and property valued at billions of dollars have been damaged. The CONCORD calls on the United Nations which, it said, failed to live up to expectations to call an for immediate cease-fire in the Gulf. The CONCORD says that the cease-fire should be followed by a peace conference involving all the parties to the dispute.

2 Warships To Leave for Liberia 'This Week'

AB2901161591 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Text] Two Nigerian Navy warships, a striker and a frigate, are expected to sail to Liberia this week to reinforce the subregional force maintaining peace in the troubled nation. The ships will be engaged in task such as policing the Liberian territorial waters and generally enhancing security in the whole of the Liberian coastal area. Another Nigerian naval ship is still in Monrovia at service of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] force.

Babangida Expresses Concern, 'Optimism' on Liberia

AB2901155691 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 28 Jan 91

[Text] Nigeria has restated her determination to pursue efforts aimed at resolving the Liberian crisis. President Ibrahim Babangida reaffirmed this position today at Dodan Barracks where he received the Gambian foreign minister, Mr. Omar Sey.

General Babangida pledged that his Federal Government would continue to explore ways of forging a lasting settlement among the contending groups in Liberia under the auspices of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. The president expressed concern at the present impasse in negotiations over the confinement and disarming of the former warring factions. He was optimistic that the difficulties would soon be overcome to facilitate the convening of an all-Liberian conference. Gen. Babangida commended the ECOWAS chairman, President Dawda Jawara, for his untiring efforts to resolve the Liberian crisis.

Earlier, the Gambian foreign minister, Mr. Sey, had briefed Gen. Babangida on the ongoing peace negotiations in Liberia. Mr. Sey remarked that it would be difficult to convene the all-Liberian peace conference unless the former warring factions were first disarmed.

Paper Urges Peace Among Contenders in Liberia

*AB2801133691 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 28 Jan 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] THE VANGUARD, in its editorial, writes on the new developments in Liberia. The paper appeals to the contending parties in the Liberian crisis to desist from actions that do not enhance the peace process. THE VANGUARD calls on the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to step up its diplomatic efforts at resolving the problem in Liberia.

Journalists' Union on Killing of Reporters

*AB2801132691 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 26 Jan 91*

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Journalists has described the killing of two Nigerian journalists, Tayo Awotusin and Krees Imodibie, as unfortunate, ruthless, and an act of barbarism. Mr. George Ayakora, the acting secretary general of the union said in Lagos today that the culprits should be brought to book. He urged the Federal Government to formally protest to the Liberian interim government, adding that similar protests should be lodged with Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], OAU, and the United Nations. The two journalists were killed by troops of the Charles Taylor-led National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

7 To Investigate Deaths

*AB3001093891 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT
29 Jan 91*

[Text] Lagos, Jan 29 (AFP)—Seven Nigerian journalists, representing the government and independent press, left here Monday for Monrovia to investigate the reported deaths of two colleagues, reports said Tuesday. The deaths were announced last Friday [25 January] by the field commander of the ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) monitoring force, Major

General Joshua Dongoyaro. He said the journalists Tayo Awotusin and Krees Imodibie, with the independent CHAMPION and GUARDIAN newspapers respectively, were killed last year by supporters of Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). The two men were taken away by Mr. Taylor's men last August from the Nigerian Embassy in Monrovia where they were taking refuge.

The president of the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ), Sani Zorro, said his union did not believe that the journalists were dead. He said the International Organisation of Journalists, currently meeting in Harare, would send a fact-finding mission to Liberia to investigate the true story about the journalists. The five-day visit would also enable the Nigerian journalists to assess the performance of the five-nation ECOWAS force, which went into Liberia last August to keep peace among the warring factions, a spokesman for the force said.

Babangida Returns From Lome Tripartite Meeting

*AB3101115591 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 30 Jan 91*

[Excerpts] Nigeria and two other ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] members have advocated the establishment of a defense commission and a council of defense for the subregion. The two institutions are to help put into force the nonaggression protocol signed by member states in 1981. [passage omitted]

President Ibrahim Babangida, who was in Lome for the summit, has since returned home.

National Council of State Meeting Ends

*AB3001154591 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 91*

[Text] The National Council of State met in Lagos yesterday with President Babangida presiding. One of the critical issues considered at the meeting was the autonomy of the local governments. State House correspondent Reginald Okoche has details of the outcome of the deliberations:

[Okoche] The autonomy of the local governments was considered as they relate to their structure and operation under the presidential system of government. The purpose is to enable the local governments to function effectively and discharge their constitutional responsibilities. President Babangida and the state governors, aided by their principal officers, examined relevant provisions of the 1989 Constitution as they affect the local government. They also discussed the need to institute an arrangement at the local government level that separates the executive from the legislative arm. The idea is to bring it in line with those obtained at the federal and state levels under civilian rule.

At the end of their deliberations, the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, announced the major decisions of the meeting:

[Begin Aikhomu recording] Between the letter and spirit of the reforms of the civil service, as applied to the local government, the secretary to each local government will henceforth be appointed by the elected chairman of the local government. The appointment is political and as a political appointee, the secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the chairman who appoints him or her. [end recording]

Admiral Aikhomu said that state military governors have been directed to hold consultations on the modalities for the implementation of some other decisions affecting the local governments. These include the leadership and mode of operation of the elected council; the appointment of supervisors; and the funding and maintenance of primary education. The vice president was asked if the present administration was considering local governments to appoint their own attorneys general since it was determined to ensure the autonomy of the local government.

[Begin Aikhomu recording] Not law officers as such. I think something is going to be set in place, but I cannot remember exactly. I think we are trying to put in place these three tiers of government—the executive, legislature, and judiciary. Some form of arrangement is being made already looking to be more in that aspect. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

On the necessity to review the 1991 budget following the fluctuations in [words indistinct], Admiral Aikhomu said it was too early to embark on such an exercise.

Radio Commentary on Need for African High Command

AB3001155591 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 29 Jan 91

[Patrick Obazore commentary]

[Text] Dissected from the domestic sector, analyzed from the international arena, indeed, viewed from any angle, the decision taken by some African countries in Banjul on the 6th of August last year to end the killings in Liberia has now become the panacea that removed the malady from that war-torn West African country. A few days ago, the United Nations, reviewing the report from the war-battered Liberia, endorsed, unequivocally, the Banjul decision to restore sanity in Liberia.

Yet, no sooner had the monitoring group from ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] arrived in Monrovia than enemies of African peace and unity sprang into fanning embers of disunity and echoing elements of divisionism among African nations. These enemies of the black man always know how to easily convince and manipulate these African countries that, in most cases, fail to see beyond their nose. Even in Nigeria, some professional critics did not fail to play their usual

game. But today, not only did the United Nations pat the ECOWAS countries at the back, but by implication, asked the Solomons of ECOWAS to continue to ensure peace and progress and the eventual permanent restoration of democracy in Liberia.

At this juncture, the role played by President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria must be specifically commended. Without his logistics in all diplomatic (?acts), without Nigeria's financial support, and without Nigeria's military commitment, the birth and the takeoff of the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] would not have been as dramatic and militant, and the success it recorded would not have been what it is today.

The acclaim of the Banjul decision is yet another manifestation of the wise steps he has always taken at very critical moments. What is equally important and interesting is the Charles Taylor embrace of the role which ECOMOG played, and the respect he now has for Nigeria's commitment in the Liberian crisis. His delegation to Nigeria a few days ago appears to demonstrate this.

No matter how bitter Charles Taylor had been, he should be satisfied that his name will remain indelible in the annals of Liberia as the brain and motivator behind the unstoppable wind of change that blew Master Sergeant Samuel Doe into the grave. Charles Taylor should, therefore, think more positively and patriotically to allow peace to reign permanently and generally in Liberia. He should, therefore, unload his gun, disarm his wonderful and powerful soldiers of patriotism, and allow new Liberians dictate the pattern of leadership through the ballot box and not through the barrel of the gun. Liberians who want to steer the ship of the state should be free to wear democratic gowns of their choice so that all those who laid down their lives so that peace and progress based on democracy could reign in Liberia shall not have died in vain.

The Liberian experience has again reechoed the need for a standing army in Africa. The wisdom of the best of an African high command has been clearly touched by the United Nations' endorsement of the ECOMOG presence in Liberia. The Gulf situation has only served to remind African countries that such a vacuum in any eventuality would only be quickly filled by world powers. The OAU meeting scheduled for this year should not fail to come out with something positive about an African high command. President Babangida would again have to work on his colleagues to accept without equivocation, the necessity and embrace the reality. If financial constraints would hinder the possibility, then African heads of state should reach a consensus to send troops to any troubled spot within the continent at short notice. They should block all possible loopholes or cracks through where Western powers can infiltrate. Much has been said and written about African high command or African standing army right from the time of late Dr. Kwame

Nkrumah. This is the time African leaders should, therefore, listen to the wise saying of Cecil Rhodes: There is too much to be done, but there is too little time.

Economic Accord Signed With Guinea-Bissau

*AB2901155191 Lagos Domestic Service
in English 2100 GMT 27 Jan 91*

[Text] Nigeria and Guinea-Bissau have signed an agreement to encourage their private sectors to mutually exploit the economic opportunities which exist in both countries. The accord followed bilateral talks in Lagos yesterday on various issues between Presidents Ibrahim Babangida and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau. The two leaders explained that the invitation to the private sector was to enhance the economic cooperation through bilateral trade, noting that relations between the two countries were in excellent state.

At the subregional level, Presidents Babangida and Vieira acknowledged efforts being made to increase multilateral cooperation, and asked member states of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to increase their commitment to the body by implementing agreements reached and strengthening its institutions. They also reviewed the negative effects of disputes on the growth of the subregion, and emphasized the need for their peaceful resolution to create the necessary atmosphere for regional cooperation and socioeconomic development. In this regard, the two presidents endorsed the current ECOWAS peace initiative in Liberia and urged the various factions in the conflict to cooperate with ECOMOG which is now

working out the modalities for the effective monitoring and implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

On apartheid, the two leaders urged the South African authorities to speedily dismantle all discriminatory and racially motivated laws to pave the way for the establishment of a nonracial democracy and just society. On the Somali conflict, Presidents Babangida and Vieira appealed to the parties engaged in the conflict to negotiate a cease-fire in order to quickly end the war which they described as unfortunate.

Telecommunications Experts Meet in Abuja

*AB3001093091 Dakar PANA in English 1151 GMT
29 Jan 91*

[Text] Dakar, 29 Jan (PANA)—Telecommunication experts began a three-day meeting in Abuja, future capital of Nigeria on Monday, to study the possibility of setting up an African satellite telecommunication system. A source at the meeting said it will particularly examine the report of an ad-hoc committee on an African regional communication system project. He said the experts are also discussing issues related to telecommunication statutes and radio transmission in Africa as well as perspectives for an African telecommunication equipment industry.

Opening the meeting, the secretary-general of the Pan African Telecommunication Union (PANAFTEL), Daniel Onyewuenyi, said the organisation was convinced that the satellite communication project will be implemented as soon it is approved by a council of ministers meeting scheduled to take place in Abuja on 4 February.

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